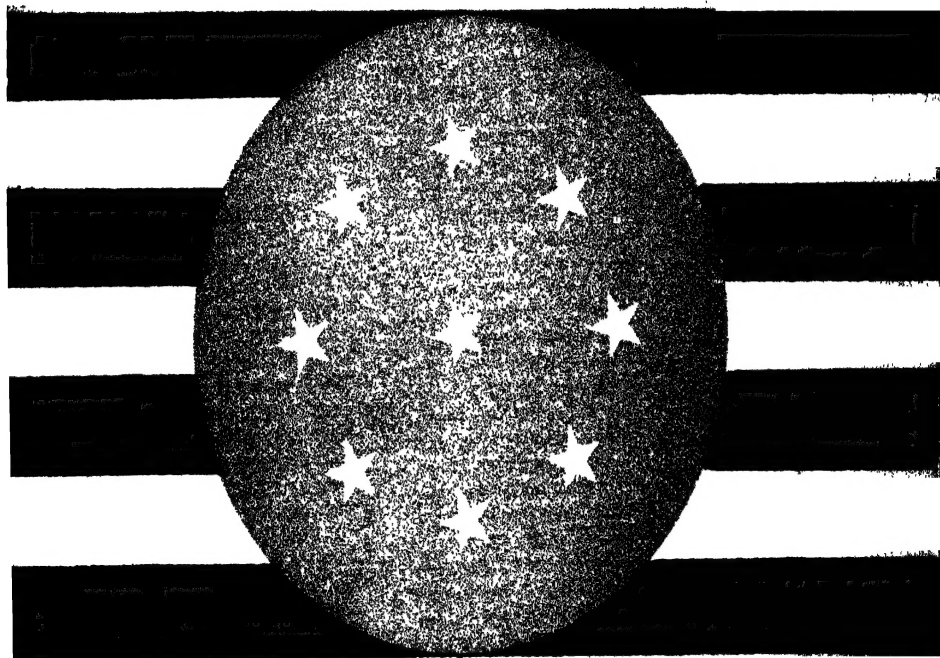


KI HIMA KHASI

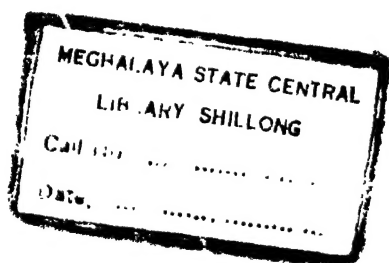


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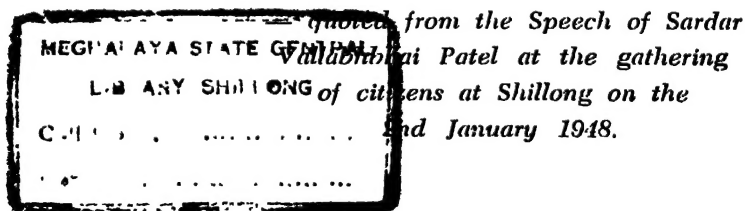
*formerly Chief Executive Member,
Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council.*

**TO THE MEMORY OF
SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL**

Born on: The 31st October 1875

Died on: The 15th December 1950

'Yours is a land for gods to live in. Its air, its natural scenery, its pure atmosphere, its sweet water, would attract even gods if your hearts were pure.'



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KA "TIEN LAMPHRANG

Para Kur Para Kha,

Ki kyntien "*A period of transition is always a trying one ; vacuums do occur*" kiba don ha ka Welcome Address jong u Speaker, Meghalaya Legislative Assembly, Prof. R. S. Lyngdoh, ha kaba pdiang sngewbha ia ki delegate jong ka "Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India" ha ka 5 tarik November 1974 (Appendix "O"), ki ktik bad iai kynto ia nga ban lum ban lang ia ki saphret saphrong bad jingjia, kat kiba nga lah ban lum ban lang, kiba la jia hapoh ka der (period) naduh ka 15 tarik August 1947 haduh ka 25 tarik January 1950, bad ban pynmih ia kane ka kot.

Ha kaba pynmih ia kane ka kot kaba ia dei shaphang ki Hima Khasi ba la jer kyrteng "Ki Hima Khasi" ym lah khlem da kynmaw bnrom ia u Dr. H. Lyngdoh Nonglait (bam kwai ha iing U Blei). Lehse lah ban don kiba yn kylli balei ba ia kane ka kot, kaba ia dei shaphang ki Hima Khasi, la jer kyrteng "Ki Hima Khasi", bad ym shym jer "Ki Hima Khasi bad Synteng" kumba u Dr. H. Lyngdoh Nonglait (bam kwai ha iing U Blei), ia ka kot kaba u la pynmih la kham mynshuwa, kaba ia dei shaphang ki Syiem Khasi, la jer kyrteng "Ki Syiem Khasi bad Synteng".

Ki Phareng, kum ki nongsynshar mynder (Imperialists) ki la sngewthuh bakla bad ki ialeh ruh kat lah kat iai ban pynsngewthuh bakla, (khamtam ia ki nongtrei kam sorkar) ba kito ki Khasi kiba shah sm ki "Synteng" kim dei ki Khasi. Kane ka jingialeh ban iai pynsngewthuh ka ia dei dur bha bad ka huit synshar jong ki ; ban pynpait bad ban synshar, kaba ki khot "Divide et Impera" lane "Divide and Rule".

Ban ialeh pyrshah ia katei ka huit synshar jong ki Phareng, khamtam ha ka snem 1938 (shuwa ban khie ka Thma Bah kaba ar ha ka snem 1939), ka long ka kam kaba eh shibun. Ka snem 1938 ka dei ka snem kaba khraw tam bad ba phyrnai tam jong ki Phareng. Bad dei ha ka snem 1938 ba u Dr. Lyngdoh, ia ka kot ba la jer kyrteng "Ki Syiem Khasi bad Synteng", lyngba bun ki jingeh, ki jingshitom bad ki snem kiba u la pyrshang, u la pynmih. U Dr. Lyngdoh u ong "nga la nud ban pynmih madan mynta tang namar ba ka jingsliang jong nga ka thrang eh ban iohi ba kito kiba pule ia ka kin smiej ban iawad ban ialum bad ban iathoh lem na ka bynta ba kan dam ka kyrteng 'riewkhlaw' na la ka Jaitbynriew."

Katei ka kot ka kren ka khana shaphang ki Syiem Malngiang, Syiem Synteng (lane Sutnga) bad Syiem Shillong. Nangta shaphang ki Syiem Khyrim (lane Nongkrem) bad Syiem Mylliem. Nangta shaphang ki Syiem Sohra, Nongkhlaw (lane Khadsawphra), Nongspung, Maharam, Nongstoin, Myriaw, Rambrai, Mawiang, Nobosohphoh, Mawsynram, Langrin, Bhowal bad Malaisohmat.

Ha katei ka kot, ha kaba kren shaphang ki Syiem Synteng (lane Sutnga), u Dr. Lyngdoh u ong "Ka Hima jong ki Syiem Synteng, hyndai, ka long ka bynta ka ri Khasi kaba shaphang-mihngi." Shuh-shuh ha kawei ka bynta jong ka jinglamphrang u ong ba ki Syiem Khasi (kata,

ki Syiem Synteng, ki Syiem Khynriam bad Syiem Khyriem baroh) kiba mih nyngkong eh ki long ki Syiem Madur-Maskut, ki Syiem Synteng bad ki Syiem Shillong; bad kiwei kiwei ki mih hadien kine.

Ka snem 1938 ka dei ka snem kaba khraw tam bad ba phyrnai tam jong ki Phareng. Naduh ka snem 1939 ter-ter (hadien ba la khie ka Thma Bah kaba ar), suki-suki ka jingkhraw ka la nang hiar nang hiar bad ka jingphyrnai ka la nang lip nang lip. Ki Phareng ki la sdang ban pynjynsur ia ki saikhum saiteh, namar ki sngewthuh ba ka por kam slem shuh ba kin hap ban mih noh.

Nalor ba u Dr. Lyngdoh u dei u nongtrei kam Sorkar, nalor ba u dei u Member of the British Empire (M.B.E.) bad halor kitei ki jing-shisha, ym lah khlem da pynkut nia ba ia ka kot jong u Dr. Lyngdoh, ba la pynmih ha ka snem 1938, yn jin da la lah ban jer kyrteng beit "Ki Syiem Khasi" lada la pynmih ia ka ha ki snem kiba kham hadien.

Hapdeng ki jingbuh pud kiba bun, pynban u Dr. Lyngdoh u bat skhem triang ia ka jingshisha ba ngi long kawei ka Jaitbynriew Khasi bad ha ka jinglamphrang ha ka kot jong u, "Ka Niam Khasi" u ong, "Ka Kyrteng 'Khasi' ka kynthup ia ki Khasi baroh — ki Khasi ne Khynriam, ki Pnar ne Synteng, ki Bhoi, ki War bad ki Lyngngam."

Ki longshuwa jong ngi ki long kiba sngewtynnat ban sin briew. Ka kyrteng "Synteng" bad ka kyrteng "Khynriam" ki long ki kyrteng sin. Ia ki Khasi kiba dang bud pyrkhing ia ka dustur Kitkhih/Behkhih ki sin ki "Synteng". Ia ki Khasi kiba ym da bud pyrkhing shuh ia ka dustur Kitkhih/Behkhih ki sin ki "Khynriam".

U Sahep Cantlie (uta u Deputy Commissioner uba la thoh ia ka kot "Notes on Khasi Law") u la ioh jingiarap shibun na kito ki Khasi kiba ym da bud pyrkhing shuh ia ka dustur Kitkhih/Behkhih kiba shah sin ki "Khynriam". Kine ki Khasi kiba shah sin ki "Khynriam" ki khot ia lade da ka kyrteng trai ki "Khasi", katba ia ki Khasi kiba dang bud pyrkhing ia ka dustur Kitkhih/Behkhih ki khot da ka kyrteng sin ki "Synteng".

Lada ia phai pat sha ka jinglong ka jaka ka puta (physical feature) ia ki Khasi kiba shong ha ki jaka kiba kham riat ki sin ki "War". Ia ki Khasi kiba shong ha ki jaka kiba kham lum khleh madan (table-laud) ki sin ki "Pnar" lane ki "Dkur" lane ki "Nongphlang". Nangta pat ia ki Khasi kiba shong ha ki jaka kham madan khleh thor ki sin ki "Bhoi". Ki Khasi kiba shah sin ki "Pnar" kim kham kiar ban khot ia lade ki "Pnar". Hynrei ki Khasi kiba shah sin ki "Dkur" lane ki "Nongphlang" ki kham kiar ban khot ia lade da ka kyrteng sin. Ki Khasi kiba shah sin ki "War" ruh kim kham kiar ban khot ia lade ki "War".

Ha ka Article 15, 19, 46, 330, 332, 334, 335, 338, 339 jong ka Constitution of India ngi shem ia ka ktien "Scheduled Tribes". Katkum ka bor ba la pynkup da ka clause (1) jong ka Article 342, u President u lah ban pynbna paidbah ba kano kano ka "Tribal Community" ka dei ka "Scheduled Tribe". Ha ka clause (25) jong ka Article 366 la batai ia ka jingmut jong ka ktien "Scheduled Tribe."

Ka Jaitbynriew Khasi ka dei kawei na ki "Community" kiba rim tam. Kumba ka long mynta, la kheifn ia ka ba ka dei ka "Tribal Community." Dei namar kane ka daw ba u President u la pynrung ia ka ha ka List jong ki "Scheduled Tribes", kat kum ka Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 ba la pynmih kat kum ka bor ba la pynkup ha u da ka clause (1) jong ka Article 342 jong ka Constitution of India.

Ia katei ka Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 la pynkylla (amend) na kawei ka por sha kawei pat ka por. Ban shu ia ioh jingmut to ngi ia phai sha ka Section 41 jong ka States Reorganisation Act, 1956; Section 14 jong ka Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956; Section 26 jong ka North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971. Ka jingkylli kaba mih ka long, la ka Jaitbynriew Khasi (kaba don ha ka kvrda "Scheduled Tribe" mynta) ka don "sub-tribes" ne em. Ka long kaba da eh than eh hi keifn hakmat ki para kur ki para kha (kum ban shu ai nuksa), ban ong ba ki Diengdoh na Khynriam ki dei na kawei ka "sub-tribe" bad ki Laloo na Pnar pat ki dei na kawei pat ka "sub-tribe". Kumjuh ruh ban ong ba ki Massar na War ki dei na kawei ka "sub-tribe" bad ki Marbanianang na Khynriam pat ki dei na kawei pat ka "sub-tribe"; lane ban ong ba ki Shadap na Bhoi ki dei na kawei ka "sub-tribe" bad ki Passah na Pnar pat ki dei na kawei pat ka "sub-tribe."

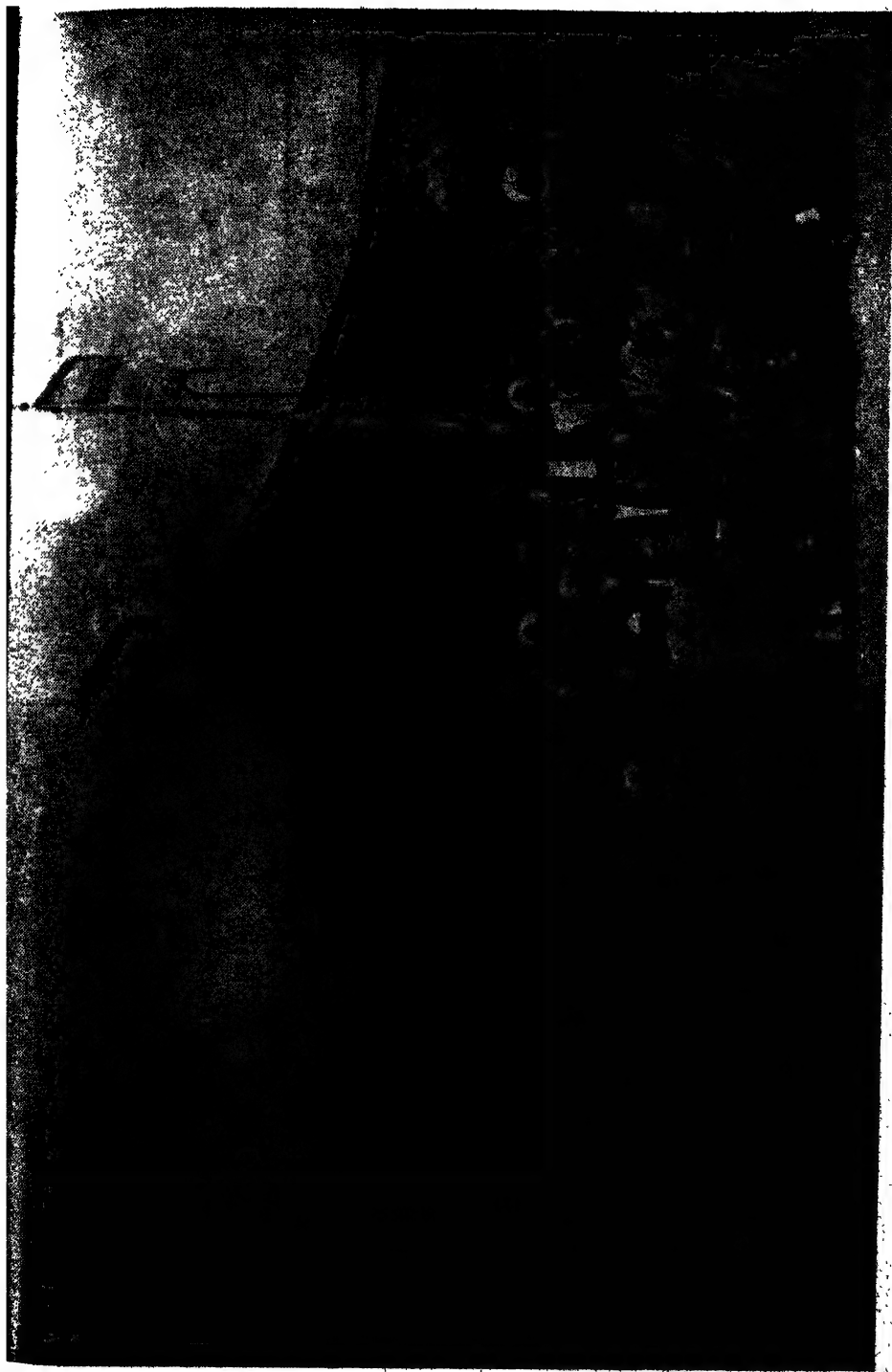
Lada ngi wad, ngi thud, ngi kheifn, ngi bishar bha te ngin shem ba ka don ka jingeh kaba khraw shisha ban ong ba ka Jaitbynriew Khasi ka don "sub-tribes." Ki Hima, toi ki bun, hynrei ngi dei kawei ka Jaitbynriew; ngi kynmaw tympang bad ngi sngewtynnat ban iai iathuh la u rum u neng, u mihngi u sepngi, u dkhar u lyngkien, u sahep u suba; ho-oid ha ki jaitbynriew ha kylleng satlak ka pyrtthei ia la ka Purinam ba ngi dei ki khun ki ksiew jong ki "Hynriew Trep."

Kumba kynmaw biang ia u Dr. Lyngdoh (bam kwai ha iing U Blei), une u Rangbah u la leh la ka bynta, pynban u don ka jingshlur kaba sngur ban nud ban ong, "Bad nga shem pynban ba ka la long tang ka jingpyrshang kaba rit eh kaba dang bun ka duna ka tam". Nga ruh nga shim ba kane ka jingpyrshang jong nga ka long tang ka jingsdang kaba rit ban lum ban lang ia ki saphret saphrong bad ki jingjia kiba la jia hapoh ka der (period) naduh ka 15 tarik August 1947 haduh ka 25 tarik January 1950. Nga ngeit kan ym kut tang hangne, hynrei ki para kur ki para kha kin nang ia lum ia lang. Kum ban shu ai nuksa ha ka Appendix "F" bad Appendix "G" ym shym la lah ban pynrung ia ka jingkren jong u Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy bad jong u Prof. G. C. Swell; dang ia wad bad kyrmen yn sa ioh.

Don ka jingong ba ka Jaitbynriew kaba ym tip ia la ka jong ka Geography bad ia la ka jong ka History, kata ka Jaitbynriew ka lah ban jah noh na sla pyrtthei. Kum ka jaitbynriew Khasi, la ngi rit paid katno katno ruh, ngim kwah ban jah noh na sla pyrtthei bad ngim mon satia ban ym tip ei-ei shaphang la ka jong ka History, la ka long jong ka juk ba la leit noh ne jong ka juk mynta.

Dated: Shillong
The 1st December 1975.

L. G. SHULLAI



KI HIMA KHASI

1. Shuwa ban iuh kjat ki Phareng ha ka Ri jong ngi, ki la don hun tylli ki Hima Khasi kiba laitluid, bad katba lah ban ioh jingtip kita ki long:—

1. Bhowal, 2. Dwara Nongtyrnem, 3. Jirang, 4. Khadsawphra (lane Nongkhlaw), 5. Langrin, 6. Lyngiong, 7. Myllem, 8. Maharam, 9. Mawsynram, 10. Mawphlang, 11. Myriaw, 12. Mawiang, 13. Malaisohmat, 14. Mawdon, 15. Mawlong, 16. Muliang, 17. Nongkrem (lane Khyrim), 18. Nongstoiñ, 20. Nobosohphoh, 21. Nongpoh, 22. Nonglwai, 23. Pamsanngut, 24. Rambrai, 25. Sohbar, 26. Sutnga (lane Synteng lane Jaiñtia), 27. Sohra, 28. Shella, 29. Sohiong.

(Note: Shuwa ban wan ki Phareng, ia ka Hima Sohra la ju tip kum ka Hima Mawsmi).

2. Na kitei ki 29 tylli ki Hima Khasi, saw tylli na ki (Sutnga, Muliang, Nongpoh bad Sohbar) ki la kylla long "British Areas" hapoh ka jingsynshar jong u Governor-General lyngba u Deputy Commissioner bad u Governor. Kiwei pat ki 25 tylli ki Hima Khasi ki hap hapoh ka jingsynshar jong u Vice-Roy lyngba u Political Officer bad u Governor bad la khot ia ki, "Khasi States." Don na ki "Rangbah Hima" jong kitei ki 25 tylli ki Hima Khasi ia kiba ki khot ki Syiem, kiwei pat ia kiba ki khot ki Lyngdoh bad kiwei pat ia kiba ki khot Sirdar. Ia u "Rangbah Hima" jong ka Hima Shella ki khot u Wahadadar.

3. La iathuh khana pateng ba ha ka 15 tarik March 1835, u Captain Lister bad ar kynhun ki shipai (Sylhet Light Infantry) na Sylhet ki la leit sha Jaiñtiapur bad ki la dakhol ia ka raid Jaiñtia.

(Note: Ka raid Jaiñtia lane Jayanta Pargana, hyndai ka long ka jong ki Syiem Dkhar bad ki 'khar Jaiñtia ki don la ki jong ki jing'iathuh khana pateng kiba ki iathuh ba ki Syiem jong ki, ki long kiba na ka jait Bramin bad ki saw ngut ki Syiem kiba khadduh shuwa ban wan ki "Pahari" (kata ka mut ki 'riewlum) ki long u Khedeswar Ray, u Dhaneswar Ray, u Kanderpa Ray bad u Jayanta Ray).

Nangta ha u bnai April jong kajuh ka snem (1835) ki Phareng ki la dakhoh sa ia ka raid Gobha. Ia ka raid Jaiñtia la pyniasoh bad ka Sylhet District bad ia ka raid Gobha pat la pyniasoh bad ka Nowgong District. Ynda ki Phareng ki la dakhoh ia kine ki raid Dkhar, u Syiem Rajendra Singh um treh shuh ban long Syiem tang ha ki jaka lum jong ka Hima Sutnga (lane Synteng lane Jaiñtia), namar kata, ki Phareng ki la shimti noh ha lade bad jer ia ka da ka kyrteng "Jaiñtia Hills." Ki Phareng ki dei ki nongsynshar mynder (Imperialists). Ka Hima Sutnga (lane Synteng lane Jaiñtia) ka dei kawei na ki Hima Khasi. U Dr. H. Lyngdoh u ong ba ki Syiem Khasi (kata, ki Syiem Synteng, ki Syiem Khyriam bad ki Syiem Khyriem baroh) ki long ki Syiem Madur-Maskut, ki Syiem Synteng bad ki Syiem Shillong; bad kiwei kiwei ki mih hadien kine. U ong ruh "Ka Hima jong ki Syiem Synteng, hyndai, ka long ka bynta jong ka ri Khasi kaba shaphang mihngi". Ha ka jingshisha te ki Phareng ki la lah ban jer ia ka da ka kyrteng "East Khasi Hills"; hynrei ka long kaba biang ia ki pat ban jer da ka kyrteng "Jaiñtia Hills", namar kane ka jingjer ka don ka jingiasoh kaba jan shibun eh bad ka buit synshar jong ki ban pynpait bad ban synshar kaba ki khot "Divide et Impera" lane "Divide and Rule". Hynrei ka jingslisha hi te ka sah ba ka Hima Sutnga (lane Synteng lane Jaiñtia) ka dei kawei na ki Hima Khasi bad ha ka kot u Captain Pemberton "Report on the Eastern Frontier of British India" (page 219, Second Impression, 1966) ba la pynmih da ka Government of Assam, Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies ngi shem ia kine ki kyntien "In 1774, Jynteeah is said to have been attacked by a force under Major Henniker; but of the causes which led to this step, there appears to be no record in the archives of Government, though from its being one of the most considerable of the Cossya states, it is probable that some agressions against the inhabitants of the adjacent plains of Sylhet had rendered the chastisement necessary".

4. Nalor ka (i) Sutnga, (ii) Muliang, (iii) Nongpoh bad (iv) Sohbar kiba la kylla long "British Arcas" ki don sa katto katne tylli ki jaka kiba la kylla "British Areas" bad kita ki long:—

1. Byrong, 2. Laitlyngkot, 3. Laitkroh, 4. Lakading, 5. Myrdon,
6. Mawmluh, 7. Mawbeh Larkhar, 8. Marbisu, 9. Mawthang Soh-
- khyllung, 10. Mawsmi Nongthymmai, 11. Mynteng, 12. Nongbah,
13. Nongkroh, 14. Nongjri, 15. Nongriat, 16. Nongshluid,
17. Nonglyngkien, 18. Nonglait, 19. Ramdait, 20. Saitsohpen,
21. Synnei, 22. Sinai Mawshynrut, 23. Tmar, 24. Tyrna, 25. Tynrong,
26. Tynriang, 27. Umñiuh, bad 28. Shillong (British Area).

5. Ia ki "British Areas" baroh la kynthup lang hapoh kawei ka District ia kaba ki Phareng ki jer kyrteng "Khasi and Jaintia Hills"—

- (i) Ka Sutnga (ba la jer "Jaiñtia Hills" da ki Phareng) ka hap hapoh u Sub-Divisional Officer, Jowai.
- (ii) Ia ka Muliang la phiah ha ki lai bynta (Jyrngam, Nonglang bad Nongriangsi) bad kine ki lai ki hap hapoh la ki jong ki jong ki Sirdar Sorkar.
- (iii) Ka Nongpoh ka hap hapoh u Sirdar Sorkar.
- (iv) Ka Sohbar ka hap hapoh u Sirdar Sorkar.
- (v) Kiwei pat — 1. Byrong, 2. Laitlyngkot, 3. Laitkroh, 4. Laka-ding 5. Myrdon, 6. Mawmluh, 7. Mawbch Larkhar, 8. Marbisu, 9. Mawthang Sohkhylung, 10. Mawsmal Nongthymmai, 11. Mynteng, 12. Nongbah, 13. Nongkroh, 14. Nongjri, 15. Nongriat, 16. Nongshuid, 17. Nonglyngkien, 18. Nong-lait, 19. Ramdait, 20. Saitsohen, 21. Synnei, 22. Sinai Mawshynrut, 23. Tyra, 24. Tynrong, 25. Tynriang — ki hap hapoh la ki jong ki jong ki Sirdar Sorkar.
- (vi) Ka Umñiuh bad ka Tmar mynshuwa ki long la ka jong ka jong, hynrei hadien la pynñasoh lang kawei. Ka Umñiuh-Tmar ka hap hapoh u Sirdar Sorkar.
- (vii) Ha Shillong (British Area) ym don Sirdar Sorkar. Ia kane ka jaka la shim da ki Phareng na ka Hima Myllicm ha ka por ba long Syiem u Mile Singh. (Ref. Appendix "A").

6. Ha ka 15 tarik August 1947 kat kum ka "Indian Independence Act, 1947", ka India ka la ioh ia ka Jinglailuid. Bun na ki "States" kiba don ha kylleng ka Ri India ki la iasoh bad ka India da kaba soi ia ka "Instrument of Accession" ha shuwa ka 15 tarik August 1947. Hynrei ki "Khasi States" ki la iasoh bad ka India hadien katei ka 15 tarik August 1947. Te katba dang ia buh teng ban iasoi ia ka "Instrument of Accession" la nang iasoi noh shuwa ia ka Agreement (Standstill Arrangement). Ia ka copy jong ka Agreement (Standstill Arrangement) lah ban shem ha ka kot lyngkdop "The Khasi States Under The India Union" ba la pynmih ha ka snem 1948 da u Editor "U Khun Ka Ri". (Ref: Appendix "B").

7. Ia ka copy jong ka “Instrument of Accession” jong ki “Khasi States” lah ban shem ha ka sla 215—218 jong ka “White Paper on Indian States” ba la pynmih da ka Government of India, Ministry of States ha ka snem 1950. (Ref: Appendix “C”).

8. Ki “Khasi States” kim shym la soi ia katei ka “Instrument of Accession” ha kajuha ka sngi, hynrei ha ki tarik kiba pher kumne harum :—

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) Khyrim, Myllem, Sohra, Nongkhlaw, Bhowal, Jirang, Maharam, Mawsynram, Langrin, Mawiang, Malaisohmat, Mawphlang, Sohiong, Lyngiong, , Shella, Nonglwai, Pamsangut, Mawdon bad Dwara Nongtyrncm. | : 15.12.1947 |
| (b) Nobosohphoh | : 11. 1.1948 |
| (c) Mawlong | : 10. 3.1948 |
| (d) Rambrai | : 17. 3.1948 |
| (e) Nongstoiñ | : 19. 3.1948 |
| (f) Myriaw bad Nongspung | Ha ka sla 216
jong katei ka
“White Paper”
ba la ong ha-
neng ym shym
la thoh ia ka ta-
rik ba kine ki
“States” ki ia-
soi. |

9. Ha u bnai June jong ka snem 1948, ka Sorkar India kat kum ka bor ba la pynkup da ka Extra Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 ka la thaw ia ka Khasi States Federation (Administration of Justice) Order, 1948 ba la pynmih paidbah hapoh ka Notification No. 237-P dated 16.6.48 jong ka Government of India, Ministry of States. Nangta ka Sorkar India ka la thaw sa ia ka Khasi States Federation (Administration of Justice) (Supplemental) Order, 1948 ia kaba la pynmih paidbah hapoh ka Notification No. 296-P dated 4.10.48 jong ka Government of India, Ministry of States.

10. Ha ka snem 1949 hapoh ka Notification No. SK/40/48/83 dated 1.6.49 la pynmih ia ka Khasi States ((Application of Laws) Order, 1949. Ha ka snem 1952 ia kane ka Khasi States (Application of Laws) Order, la 'modify' kat kum ba ka paw na ka shithi No. TAD/Rev/142/52 dated 12.12.52 ia kaba lah ban shem ha ka sla kaba .265 jong ka " Report of The Land Reform Commission for Khasi Hills". (Ref: Appendix " D ").

11. Ha ka snem 1950 pat, u Governor of Assam (kat kum ka bor ba la ' delegate ' ha u da ka Sorkar India da ka Notification No. 335-I.B. dated 3.11.48) u la thaw noh da kawei pat ka Order ia kaba la khot ka Khasi States (Administration of Justice) Order, 1950. Ia kane ka Order la pynmih paidbah hapoh ka Notification No. SK/140/47/8 dated 25.1.50 bad la shon ha ka Assam Gazette, Extraordinary, January 25, 1950. Kane ka Order ha kajuh ka por ka ' cancel ' noh ia ki ar tylli ki Order kiba mynshuwa; kata, ia ka Khasi States Federation (Administration of Justice) Order, 1948 bad ia ka Khasi States Federation (Administration of Justice) (Supplemental) Order, 1948. Nalor kaba thaw ia ka Khasi States (Administration of Justice) Order, 1950 u Governor of Assam u la pynmih paidbah ruh ia ka Notification No. SK/140/49/8 Dated 25.1.50 bad ia ka Notification No. SK/140/9 dated 25.1.50. Ia kine ki Notification la shon ha ka Assam Gazette, Extraordinary, January 25, 1950 (Ref: Appendix " E ").

12. U Governor of Assam (kat kum ka bor ba la ' delegate ' ha u da ka Sorkar India da ka Notification No. 335-I.B. dated 3.11.48) u la pynmih ruh ia ka Notification No. SK. 59/48 dated 25.1.50 bad ia ka Notification No. SK. 89/48 dated 25.1.50. Ia kine ki Notification harum lah ban shem ha ka Assam Gazette, Extraordinary, January 25, 1950:—

No. SK. 59/48. — In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947, as delegated to him by the Government of India in the Ministry of States' Notification No. 335-I.B, dated the 3rd November 1948, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor of Assam is pleased to apply to the Shillong Administered Areas the Assam Land (Requisition and Acquisition) Act, 1948 (Assam Act XXV of 1948), (as amended by Assam Act XVI of 1949), together with all rules, orders and directions issued thereunder, as in force for the time being in the Province of Assam and subject to the modifications specified in the Schedule hereto annexed:

Provided that any Court or Authority may construe the provisions of the said Act and the rules, orders or directions as so applied with such modifications not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper or adapt them to the matter before that Court or Authority.

SCHEDULE

1. Sub-Section (3) of section 1 shall be omitted.

2. References to the Provincial Government shall be read as references to the Governor of Assam.

No. SK. 89/48. — In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947, as delegated to him by the Government of India in the Ministry of States' Notification No. 335-I.B., dated the 3rd November 1948 and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor of Assam is pleased to apply to the Mylliciem State including the Shillong Administered Areas the Assam Urban Areas Rent Control Act, 1949 and all rules, orders or directions issued thereunder, as in force for the time being in the Province of Assam and subject to the modifications specified in the Schedule hereto annexed:

Provided that any Court or Authority may construe the provisions of the said Act and of the rules, orders and directions, as so applied with such modifications not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before that Court or Authority.

SCHEDULE

1. Sub-section (2) of section I shall be omitted.

2. References to the Provincial Government shall be construed as references to the Governor of Assam.

3. For clause (v) of section 2 the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(v) ‘Urban areas’ means the areas deemed to be a Municipality, and designated the Shillong (Administered Area) Municipality, and also includes the Nongthymmai and Mawlai Villages of the Mylliciem State.”

13. Namar ba ki “Khasi States” kim shym soi ia ka “Instrument of Merger”, hynrei namar ba ki kwah pat ban don hapoh u pud u sam jong ka Ri India ryngkat bad ki kyndon kiba don ha ka “Instrument of Accession”, kumta la aiti ha ka Dorbar Thaw Riti jong ki Hima Khasi (Khasi States Constitution Making Durbar) ban ai jingmut ia ka Constituent Assembly of India bad leh ia kaba donkam.

14. **Ia ka Khasi States Constitution Making Durbar la plie (inaugurate)** ha ka 29 tarik April 1949 ha Dinam Hall, Shillong. La pynüaid ia ka jingüalang da u Dominion Agent, Khasi States (N. N. Phukan). U Governor of Assam (~~Jairamdas Dasgupta~~) u la wan bad kren. Napdeng kiba la rawan bad don ha katei ka jingüalang ki long kine:—

1. Olim Singh Syiem of Khyrim,
President of Federation of Khasi States ;
2. Jormanik Syiem, *Secretary, Federation of Khasi States ;*
3. G. S. Guha,
Nongmihkhmat (Representative) jong ka Manipur, Tripura bad Khasi States ha ka Constituent Assembly of India .
4. B. M. Roy,
Additional Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills ;
5. R. T. Rymbai, *Assistant Dominion Agent, Khasi States ;*
6. David Roy, *Chief Administrative Officer, Myllicm State ;*
7. A. S. Khongphai,
Assistant Judge, Courts of Federation of Khasi States ;
8. Dr. H. Lyngdoh
9. Rai Bahadur D. Ropmay ;
10. Prof. R. R. Thomas ;
11. A. Mac Donald ;
12. E. M. Roy ;
13. Kong Mavis Dinn Lyngdoh ;
14. Kong Berlie Diengdoh ;
bad kiwei kiwei de.

15. Ki Member jong ka Khasi States Constitution Making Durbar ki long kumne harum:—

I. Baroh ki “Rangbah Hima” jong ki “Khasi States”

- (a) 16 ngut ki Syiem (Khyrim State, Myllicm State, Nongkhlaw State, Cherra State, Nongstoifi State, Maharam State, Nongspung State, Langrin State, Mawsynram State, Myriaw State, Rambrai State, Mawiang State, Bhowal State, Malai-sohmat State, Nobosohphoh State bad Jirang State).

- (b) 3 ngut ki Lyngdoh (Sohiong State, Mawphlang State bad Lyngiong State).
- (c) Uwei u Wahadadar (Shella State lane Shella Confederacy).
- (d) 5 ngut ki Sirdar State (Mawlong State, Mawdon State, Dwara Nongtyrnem State, Nonglwai State bad Pamsanngut State).

II. Ki Nongmihkhmat ki khun ki hajar jong ki "Khasi States"

- (a) 12 ngut (Khyrim State)
- (b) 11 ngut (Mylliem State)
- (c) 4 ngut (Maharam State)
- (d) 4 ngut (Nongkhlaw State)
- (e) 3 ngut (Nongstoiñ State)
- (f) 3 ngut (Cherra State).

bad uwei uwei u Nongmihkhmat na kine ki "States" harum :

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| (i). Nongspung | (x). Jirang |
| (ii). Langrin | (xi). Sohiong |
| (iii). Mawsynram | (xii). Mawphlang |
| (iv). Myriaw | (xiii). Lyngiong |
| (v). Rambrai | (xiv). Shella |
| (vi). Mawiang | (xv). Mawlong |
| (vii). Bhowal | (xvi). Mawdon |
| (viii). Malaisohmat | (xvii). Dwara Nongtyrnem |
| (ix). Nobosohphoh | (xviii). Nonglwai |
| | (xix). Pamsanngut. |

III. Ki Nominated Members (8 ngut)

- (i). Dr. H. Lyngdoh
- (ii). Rai Bahadur D. Ropmay
- (iii). Prof. R. R. Thomas
- (iv). Miss Mavis Dunn Lyngdoh
- (v). Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy
- (vi). Mrs. B. Khongmen
- (vii). Mrs. L. Shullai.
- (viii). Mrs. B. Taylor.

Baroh lang ki long 89 ngut (25 ngut, 56 ngut bad 8 ngut).

16. Ka Khasi States Constitution Making Durbar ka la jied ia u Dr. H. Lyngdoh ban long u Chairman jong ka.

17. Ka jingjashong dorbar kaba ar jong ka Khasi States Constitution Making Durbar ka sdang ha ka 11 tarik July 1949 bad ka neh haduh ka 21 tarik July 1949. Ha ka jingjialang kaba long ha ka 11.7.49 ka K.S.C.M.D. ka la rai bad thung ia u Bah Jormanik Syiem (uba la long lypa u Secretary jong ka Federation of Khasi States) ban long ruh u Secretary jong ka K.S.C.M.D. (Khasi States Constitution Making Durbar).

Note: Ka Federation of Khasi States kaba kynthup ia ki 25 tylli ki " Khasi States " ka la don naduh ka 15 tarik August 1947 bad ka office jong ka, ka don ha " Merivelle ", Riatsamthiah, Shillong. U Rai Bahadur D. Ropmay u la long shipor u Acting Secretary jong ka Federation of Khasi States.

18. Ha ka jingjialang kaba long ha ka 14.7.49, u Chairman u la pynsangeh noh ia ka jingjakren ia ki Rule kiba dang sah, bad u la khot ia u Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy ban buh (move) ia ka Resolution jong u. U Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy u la buh (move) bad u la kren. Ka jingkren ka long kat kum ka kot lyngkdop ba la shon bad sam paid-bah. (Ref: Appendix " F ")

19. Ha ka jingjialang kaba ha ka 15.7.49, u Prof. G. G. Swell u la buh (move) ia kawei pat ka Resolution bad u la kren. Ka jingkren ka long kat kum ka kot lyngkdop ba la pynmih da u Syiem Jirang. (Ref: Appendix " G ") Hadien kata, u Chairman u la rai ba kan don ka jingjakren bad iatai bniah shuh shuh, khnang ba uwei pa uwei u Member un ioh lad. La jied ia kine ki Rangbah ban leit twad jingmut na ki bor synshar kiba iadei bad ka jingthmu jong kitei ki 2 tylli ki Resolution bad ban wan ai report sha ka K.S.C.M.D.:—

1. Dr. H. Lyngdoh.
2. Prof. R. R. Thomas.
3. Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy.
4. Mr. A. Alley.
5. Syiem Jirang.
6. Prof. G. G. Swell.

20. Ha ka jingialang kaba ha ka 16.7.49 bun ki Member ki la ia kren. U Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy u la batai shaphang kiei-kiei kiba don ha ka Sixth Schedule bad kumno ba u la thoh sha ka Cabinet Mission shaphang ka ban iada ia ki Riewlum. U la ong ruh ba ki Resolution hi baroh 2 tylli ki kren shaphang ka jingiatylli lang kawei ka jingsynshar. U pyni ba ki Non-States Areas (Khasi & Jaintia Hills District) ki la don lypa hapoh ka Sixth Schedule. U Mr. Rosaiah Nongrem pat u ong ba ka Sixth Schedule kam dei ka iing jong ki Khasi States. U ong ba ka Sixth Schedule ka dei ka iing na ka bynta ki Non-States Areas bad ka iing na ka bynta ki Khasi States ka dei ka Instrument of Accession. U pynpaw ia ka jingsugew-eh ban rung hapoh ka Sixth Schedule.

21. Ka K.S.C.M.D. ka la ia kynduh biang ha ka 18.7.49 (Monday) bad ha kane ka sngi u Prof. R. R. Thomas ruh u la kren. Ia ka jingkren u Prof. R. R. Thomas, lah ban shem ha ki page 39-50, " Ki Proceeding jong ka Dorbar kaba ar jong ka Dorbar Thaw Riti Synshar ki Hima Khasi kaba shong naduh ka 11th haduh 21st July 1949" (Ref: Appendix " H").

22. Ka K.S.C.M.D. ka la nang bteng ia ka jingiashong dorbar bad ia kynduh biang ha ka 19.7.49. Ha kane ka sngi u Mr. O. H. Rease u la ong ba u Mr. Guha (U Nongmihkhmat jong ka Manipur State, Tripura State bad Khasi States ha ka Constituent Assenbly of India) u sngewlyngngoh shibun haba u iohsngew ba don kiba ong ba ym lah ban ioh kaei kaei ka hym don ha ka Draft Constitution of India. U Mr. O. H. Rease u ong ruh ba ka Resolution jong u Prof. G. G. Swell ka kdew ban don tang kawei ka jingsynshar (One Administration of Twenty five Khasi States and the Non-States Areas in the District of Khasi and Jaintia Hills) bad u ong ruh ba kata kam mut ba ka Jaintia Hills kan wan rung noh bak bak ; ka jingmut ka long ban pynrung hadien, hynrei tang ban don shuwa ka jingpynap kaba kum kata. U ong ba ka jingangnud ka long ba ki Non-States Areas ruh kin ia wan rvngkat. U Prof. G. G. Swell ruh u la kren bad u ong ba kum ki States ki ieng ha ka Instrument of Accession bad kum ki Tribal (Riewlum) ha ka District Council. U Prof. G. G. Swell u ong ba um don jingshaniah ia ka ktien u Governor ba ka District Council ka long kaba bha eh.

23. La nang bteng ia ka jingiashong dorbar bad la ia kynduh biang ha ka 20.7.49. U Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy u la jubab ia ki jingkren baroh kiba la mih na ka jingiatai ha ki sngi ba la lah. Ynda la kut ka jingkren khatduh jong u Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy, u Chairman u la pynbna ba u Syiem Jirang u la ai kawei ka Amendment halor ka Resolution jong u Prof. G. G. Swell. Nangta u Prof. G. G. Swell u la pdiang ia ka

Amendment jong u Syiem Jirang bad weng noh ia la ka jong. U Mr. A. Alley u la kren bad kyrshan ia ka Resolution jong u Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy. Nangta la kren sa u Prof. R. R. Thomas bad ia ka jingken jong u lah ban shem ha ki page 72-74, "Ki Proceeding jong ka Dorbar Thaw Riti Synshar kaba ar jong ki Hima Khasi kaba shong naduh 11th haduh 21st July 1949." (Ref: Appendix "I").

24. Hadien ka jingken jong u Prof. R. R. Thomas, u Chairman um ai lad shuh ban ia kren bad u la pyntip ha ka sngi kaba bud (kata ha ka 21 tarik July 1949) kan long ka sngi ban ia "vote" ia ka Resolution jong u Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy bad ia ka Amendment jong u Syiem Jirang.

25. Ha ka 21 tarik July 1949, u Chairman u la pynpaw biang ba don kawei ka Resolution bad kawei ka Amendment ha khmat ka Dorbar. U la pule ia ka Amendment bad batai ba don 2 (ar) bynta ha ka ; kaba nyngkong ka long ka nongrim ha kaba yn seng ia ka jingsynshar bad kaba ar ka long ban thung ia ka Committee ban ia kren ia pynbeit bad ki bor kiba halor. Ka Amendment ka long kumne:—

"This Constitution Making Durbar of the Khasi States, consisting of the Heads and elected Representatives of the people of these States realising the urgent need for one Administration of the 25 Khasi States and the Non-States Areas (31 Sirdarships in Khasi Hills and the Jowai Sub-Division in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills) having a large measure of self Government and being convinced that such Administration is possible under the provisions of the Instrument of Accession and the Annexed Agreement entered into between the Dominion of India and the Province of Assam on the one hand and the Khasi States on the other hand, and also possible under the Provisions of the Draft Constitution of India, with necessary modification and/or adjustment of the said Provisions to suit conditions in the Khasi States, do hereby solemnly declare their ardent desire for the formation of the said one Administration, wherein amongst other, the following rights, privileges and customs shall be preserved and maintained:— 1. The existing democratic institutions of the Heads of the States (viz., The Syiems, Lyngdohs, Wahadadars and Sirdars) and the Durbars. 2. Land its protection thereof and the ownership, according to customs, to rest with the people and not with Government, 3. Water Rights, 4. Minerals, 5. Excise, 6. Forests, 7. Judiciary, 8. Legislative powers covering all these subjects mentioned herein.

This Durbar further resolved to appoint a Committee with Powers to Co-opt and fill vacancies consisting of the following members:—
 1. Dr. H. Lyngdoh 2. Syiem of Nongkhlaw 3. Syiem of Jirang 4. Prof. R. R. Thomas 5. Sirdar Illiam 6. Prof. G. G. Swell 7. Syiem of Khyrim 8. Mr. Albert Lyngdoh 9. Mr. O. H. Rease 10. Syiem of Myllem 11. Syiem of Myriaw 12. Mr. Jumsingh Syiem 13. Rai Bahadur D. Ropmay 14. Miss Mavis Dunn 15. Mr. Mesing Syiem 16. Mr. H. Cotton with full power to demand, negotiate and settle the implementation of the above resolution and also to decide the connection of the Khasi States with all authorities concerned within the Union of India”

26. U Chairman u la pule ruh ĩa ka Resolution jong u Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy bad ka long kumne:—

“This Constitution Making Durbar of the Khasi States consisting of the Heads and elected Representatives of the people of these States realising the urgent need for a United Administration of the 25 Khasi States and the non-States Areas in the District of Khasi and Jaintia Hills, having a large measure of self - Government and feeling the necessity of being connected with the Government of Assam in higher spheres of administration, and being convinced that such said United Administration and said connection are possible under the provisions of the Draft Constitution of India as to the Administration of the Tribal Areas in Assam relating to the autonomous Districts and Regions (and of the Agreement entered into between the Dominion of India and the Province of Assam on the one hand and the Khasi States on the other hand) with necessary modifications or adjustment to suit conditions in the Khasi States do hereby solemnly declare their ardent desire for the formation of the Autonomous Unit of Khasi and Jaintia Hills, comprising the 25 Khasi States and and non-States Areas of the District of Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and for having one united administration for the Union of Khasi and Jaintia Hills be so formed under the said provisions of the Draft Constitution of India; and resolve to request the higher Authorities concerned (namely, His Excellency the Governor of Assam, as Agent to the States Ministry in India, and the Government of Assam) to take immediate necessary steps to bring about the said Union and United Administration.

This Durbar further resolve that a committee of the Members of the Durbar, mentioned herein below (five of whom to form a Quorum) be appointed to negotiate with the said authorities as to the manner

in which the above mentioned united Administration, connection and modifications or adjustments may be brought about.

Name of Members:— 1. Dr. H. Lyngdoh, 2. Syiem of Myllem State, 3. Syiem of Khyrim State, 4. Syiem of Langrin State, 5. Syiem of Myriaw State, 6. Lyngdoh of Sohiong State, 7. Lyngdoh of Mawphlang State, 8. Rai Bahadur D. Ropmay, 9. Prof. R. R. Thomas, 10. Mr. A. Alley, 11. Prof. G. G. Swell, 12. Mr. Maniwell Jahrin, 13. Mr. Owenton Roy, 14. Mrs. B. Khongmen, 15. Miss Mavis Dunn, 16. Mr. Handel Manick Syiem, 17. Mr. Gurunath Roy, 18. Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy.

(Ya katei ka Resolution bad kumjuh ruh ia ka Amendment la shon ha ka kot Khubor "U Khun ka Ri" Vol. X. No. 11, Shillong - July 1949).

27. Nangta u Chairman u la batai kumno kin ia pyni la ki jingmut bad ha kano ka rukom kin ia "vote".

28. La buh ia ka bynta kaba nyngkong jong ka Amendment ha sa "Vote" bad kiba ia mynjur ki long 46 ngut. Hadien kata la buh sa a ka Resolution ha ka "Vote" bad kiba ia mynjur ki long 40 ngut.

29. Shuwa ban pynbna ia ka "Result", u Chairman u la batai a kat kum ka dustur synshar paidbah (Democracy) dei ban pdiang ia aba rai uba bun uba lang, bad u pynbna ba ka Amendment ka ieng kum ka Rai jong ka Dorbar.

30. Hadien kata, u Chairman u buh sa ia ka bynta kaba ar jong ka Amendment kaba dei shaphang kaba thung ia ka Negotiating Committee. Ki 40 ngut kim treh shuh ban ia shim bynta bad ki mih noh, bad ka Dorbar ka thung ia kine harum ban long ki dkhon jong ka Negotiating Committee:—

1. Dr. H. Lyngdoh,
2. Prof. R. R. Thomas,
3. Syiem Jirang,
4. Syiem Nongkhlaw,
5. Prof. G. G. Swell,
6. Illiam Sirdar,

7. Syiem Khyrim,
8. Mr. Albert Lyngdoh,
9. Mr. O. H. Rease,
10. Syiem Myllem,
11. Syiem Myriaw,
12. Mr. Jum Singh Syiem,
13. Mr. Mesing Syiem,
14. Rai Bahadur D. Ropmay,
15. Miss Mavis Dunn Lyngdoh,
16. Mr. H. Cotton.

31. Ya ka Rai jong ka Khasi States Constitution Making Durbar la sngewthuh ba la phah sha ka Drafting Committee jong ka Constituent Assembly of India. Imat ba dei na ka bynta ban pynwan ia ki Non-States Areas (Khasi and Jaintia Hills District) bad ia ki Khasi States hapoh kawei ka Administration, ba ka Constituent Assembly of India ka la pynbeit (modify) ia ka Paragraph 19. Kat kum ka Draft Constitution te katei ka Paragraph 19 ka long tang kumne:—

“19. *Tribal Areas*:— The areas specified in Parts I and II of the table below shall be the tribal areas, within the States of Assam, and any reference in the said table to any district or administrative area shall be construed as a reference to that district or area as existing on the date of commencement of this Constitution:

T A B L E

PART I

1. The Khasi and Jaintia Hills District excluding the town of Shillong.
2. The Garo Hills District.
3. The Lushai Hills District.
4. The Naga Hills District.
5. The North Cachar Subdivision of Cachar District.
6. The Mikir Hills portion of Nowgong and Sibsagar Districts excepting the mouzas of Barpathar and Sampathar.

PART II

1. The Sadiya and Balipara Frontier Tracts.
2. The Tirap Frontier Tract (excluding the Lakhimpur Frontier Tract).
3. The Naga Tribal Area"

Note: *Ka "Khasi and Jaintia Hills District" kam kynthup ia ki "Khasi States")*.

32. Katei ka Paragraph 19 hadien ka la kylla long Paragraph 20 noh, namar ba pynrung thymmai ia kawei ka Paragraph (Paragraph 16-A). Hadien ba la pynbeit, pdiang bad mynjur da ka Constituent Assembly of India, kane ka Paragraph 16-A ka la kylla long 17; nangta ka Paragraph 17 ka la kylla long 18; nangta ka Paragraph 18 ka la kylla long 19, bad ka Paragraph 19 ka la kylla long 20. Ka Paragraph 20 jong ka Sixth Schedule jong ka Constitution of India kat kum ba la pdiang bad mynjur da ka Constituent of India ha ka 26 tarik November 1949 ka long kumne:— (Ref: Appendix "J").

33. Ia ka Sixth Schedule la iatai nia, ha ka dorbar jong ka Constituent Assembly of India, ha ka 5, 6 bad 7 tarik September 1949. Ia ki jingiatai nia lah ban shem ha ki page 1001—1082 (Volume IX: Constituent Assembly Debates: Official Report—Reprinted by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi).

34. Ka don ka jingsngewthuh ba ia baroh ki Añi jong ka Parliament bad jong ka State Legislature lah ruh ban ym pyntrei kam lut ha ka Autonomous District kaba kynthup ia ki Khasi States (kiba iasoh bad ka India ryngkat bad ki kyndon kiba don ha ka Instrument of Accession). Ka jingthoh kaba 21.12.48 jong u Rai Bahadur D. Ropmay, Acting Secretary Federation of Khasi States (Ref: Appendix "K"), ka jingthoh kaba 20.12.48 jong u Prof. G. G. Swell, Publicity Officer, Khasi States People's Union (Ref: Appendix "L") bad ka jingthoh kaba 12.1.49 jong u Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy (Ref: Appendix "M") ki phalang ia kane. Ia kine ki jingthoh baroh 3 (lai) tylli lah ban shem ha ka kot Khubor "U Khun Ka Ri" (Shillong - 28th February 1949: Vol. X. No. 4). Imat dei namar kane, ba ka Constituent Assembly of India ka la pynap lypa ia ka Paragraph 12 ha ka Sixth Schedule.

35. Ka Paragraph 12 jong ka Sixth Schedule jong ka Constitution of India kat kum ba la pdiang bad mynjur da ka Constituent Assembly of India ka long kumne:— (Ref: Appendix "N").

APPENDIX "A"
(Ref: *Paragraph 5*)

AGREEMENT WITH THE CHIEF OF MOLEEM - 1863

Whereas it was stipulated in the Agreement entered into by me, Melay Singh, Rajah of Moleem, under date 19th March, 1861, with the British Government, that the right of establishing civil and military sanitararia, posts and cantonments, within my country should remain with the British Government; whereas Lieutenant-Colonel J.C. Haughton, Agent to the Governor General, North-East Frontier, under the instructions of the said Government, has selected, for the purpose of civil and military sanitararia etc., the land hereinafter described, I hereby renounce, with the advice and consent of my Muntrees and the heads of my people, all sovereign and personal rights therein to Her Majesty the Queen of England and the British Government. It is, however, stipulated, should the proprietors of any of the land within the limits hereinafter described be unwilling to sell or part with their land to the British Government, the said persons shall continue fully to enjoy the same without impost or taxation as heretofore, but that in all other respects the jurisdiction and sovereignty of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and of the British Government, and the officers of Government duly appointed, shall extend over the said land and over all persons residing thereon, and to all offences committed therewithin.

BOUNDARY.— The boundary of the lands of Oo Don Sena to the south and east of the Oom Ding Poon stream which have been purchased; the boundary of the lands of Ka Stang Rapsang, south of the stream south of the Oom Ding Poon adjoining the village of Sadoo which have been purchased; the boundary of the lands of Oo Bat. Khaobakee touching the Oom Ding Poon stream which have been purchased; the boundary of the lands of Ka Doke adjoining the last-named which have been purchased; the boundary of the land of Sooaka adjoining the last-named which have been purchased; the boundary of the Shillong lands which have been purchased, from which point the boundary will follow the north and west sides of the present Government roads till the boundary of the lands of Borjon Muntree which have been purchased is met. It will then follow the boundary of the said Borjon's land till the boundary of the said land again meets the Government road now existing, which it will follow till the boundary of the Raj lands purchased are met. It will follow the boundary of the Raj lands till that dividing the Longdo lands of Nongseh from the Raj land and the land purchased

from Oo Reang-Karpang of Nongseh, and will go between the two last on the east side of a hill by a path till the boundary stone of the Lungdo of Nongseh at the head of a watercourse is met. It will then follow that watercourse to the junction of it with the Oom Soorpee, leaving the hill with the Lungdo jungle of fir trees on it to the left or north and west side. The boundary will then cross the Oom Soorpee river and ascend by a ravine opposite inclining somewhat to the right hand to monumental stones (Mowshin Ram), near one of which a peg and pile of stones is placed. The boundary will then descend the hill backwards towards the point of Yondoe Hill, that is, the hill on which the Yondoe Bazar is held, to a pile of stones and a peg not far from the Government road which it crosses and not far from the Oom Soorpee river. The boundary thence turns north-east by ascending the hollow to the ridge which divides the water-flow, on which is a mark, to the hollow to the north-east, which it follows by the water to the Oom Kra river leaving the Yondoe Bazar hill and the village of Mao Kra on the left hand. The boundary thence turns eastward, following the base of the hills and excluding all cultivation in the plains, including within it the hill lands given to the Government by Oo Beh till the lands of Oo Dor given to Government are met, whence the boundary, in the same way, follows the base of the hills excluding the cultivation in the plains till the river Pomding Neyam is met. Opposite a cave at the mouth of this stream, when it enters the plain, a peg and pile of stone is met. The boundary thence follows the same stream to its head in the rice lands of Oo Beh aforesaid; thence it follows the foot of the hills, leaving the village of Limera to the left or east side, and excluding the rice cultivation of Oo Beh, but including the hill land given by him to Government till it reaches the head of the said rice cultivation, where it turns sharply to the left or east between two hills till it reaches the banks of the stream Oom Ponteng Kom, the downward course of which it follows till the junction of the same water, now called Oom Soorpee, with the Oom Jussaci is reached. This river is the boundary till its source is reached from a pile of stones, near which, marking the boundary of and purchased from Oo Don Sena, the boundary crosses over south-vestery to the point where the Oom Shillong makes a bend; at that point stones have been placed opposite ten fir and five oak trees on the spur of a hill. The boundary then follows the Oom Shillong till the boundary of Oo Don Sena's land is met, which it follows the point from whence it started is reached. I agree that the Government, or the posses-

sor of the land within named, as well as the Shillong lands, shall have the joint right of turning off all water adjoining the said land for use, subject to such rules as the Government may prescribe. I promise also, as far as in me lies, to preserve the sacred groves whereon the water supply is dependent, and to punish any of my subjects found cutting the trees of the said groves and to deliver up for punishment any British subject found so offending.

(Sd.) *Melay Sing Rajah + His mark.*

„ *Lormiet Montang + His mark.*

Shillong:

The 10th December 1863.

Witness:

(Sd.) *U. Joymonee,*
Interpreter.

Before me, this 18th December 1863, explained in Cossiah and signed.

(Sd.) J. C. HAUGHTON.

Witnesses present not called on to sign, being unable to write:

Oo Ram, Muntree
Oo Sena „
Oo Jee „
Oo Don Sena, „
Rajah Singh Koonwur
Kunrace, of Khyrim.

Oo Don Koonwur.
Oo Jon Sirdar.
Purbut, Interpreter.
Tama Koonwur.
Alop Koonwur.

I, Melay Sing, having, on behalf of myself and my Muntrees, and the all others concerned, ceded the Raj rights and title in the land at Shillong known as the Shillong lands; the Raj lands south of the Oom Soorpee, known as the Kurkontong Nongseh land; the land near Youdoe, known as the Shillong Labang land; hereby renounce all right and title thereto, resigning the same to Her Majesty the Queen of England with the trees, water, and all things thereon or therein, and hereby acknow-

ledge to have received, in full satisfaction therefore, the sum of Rupees 2,000 (two thousand) from Lieutenant Colonel Haughton, Governor-General's Agent, North-East Frontier.

(Sd.) *Melay Sing + His mark.*

„ *Raja Rabon Sing + His mark.*

Youdoe :

The 18th December 1863.

Rajah Rabon hereby acknowledges to have ceded all right on part of himself and his people.

(Sd.) J. C. HAUGHTON,
Offg. Govr.-Genl's Agent, N.-E.-F.

Witness :

(Sd.) U. JOYMOONEE,
Interpreter

SREE ARRADHUN DOSS,
Muhurir.

Present :-

(Sd.)	Oo Ram, Muntree	}	Molecm Poonjec.
„	Oo Jee „		
„	Oo Soobah „		
„	Oo Sonah „		
„	Oo Raimon „	}	Khyrim Poonjee.
„	Oo Bamon „		
„	Oo Mooik Longskor.		
„	Oo Sonkha Longdo.		

(Sd.) J. C. HAUGHTON,
Offg. Govr.-Genl's Agent, N.-E.-F.

(Ref: Aitchison's Collection of Treaties, Vol. I, p. 247-250)

APPENDIX " B "

(Ref: Paragraph 6)

AGREEMENT (STANDSTILL ARRANGEMENT)

1. The Durbar of the Federation of Khasi States which included all the Khasi States as members agrees that with effect from the 15th August 1947 all existing administrative arrangements between the Province of Assam and the Indian Union and the Khasi States shall, with the exception to be noted below, continue in force for a period of two years or until new or modified arrangements have been arrived at between the respective authorities concerned.

2. The exceptions referred to above will be as follows:—

Judicial Powers:—

(a) The Federation of Khasi States will set up a competent Court of the Federation to exercise the Judicial functions now vested in the Political Officer.

(b) In matters of customary laws there will be no appeal from the Court of the Federation. In other cases as at present an appeal will lie to the Governor until a High Court of Assam is established when such appeals will lie to the Assam High Court, the judicial authority now exercised by Khasi States Courts in respect of Khasis will be maintained.

(c) In regard to all non-Khasis for the present judicial arrangements now existing will continue except that the judicial powers of the P.O., will be vested in the Court of the Federation when its competence is recognised. Where non-Khasis have voluntarily agreed to submit to the jurisdiction of the States Court, that Court will continue to be original trying Court.

(d) Where States Court comply with certain conditions to be laid down they may be vested with First, Second or Third Class powers as defined in the Cr.P.C. and their jurisdiction will then include non-Khasis. The appointment of Magistrates to the States' Court and to the Court of the Federation will be subjected to the concurrence of the Governor in regard to the judicial competence. The Chief Justice of the Assam High Court, when established, will assume this power now vested in the Governor.

Administrative Powers:—

The Federation of Khasi States together with British India-Khasi Territory should form an autonomous unit where relationships with the Province of Assam would be determined by agreements.

With the exception of the following three subjects all the remaining administrative functions would be common with the Central or Provincial Governments under the terms of Standstill Arrangement outlined in paragraph 1 above.

EXCEPTION:— 1. Excise — Subject to the Agreement with the Provincial Government regarding the fixing of duty etc.

2. Forests — The Chief Conservator of Forests would act in advisory capacity to the Federation in regard to the management and control of forests.

3. Land and Water rights and revenue derived therefrom.

3. Revenue — The members States of the Federation of Khasi States have agreed that the balance of Khasi States' Deposit Account should be handed over to the Federation and that future payments to this Deposit Account should be made over to the Federation until fresh arrangements have been reached in regard to the contribution to be paid to the Federation by individual States.

4. British India - Khasi Territory:— The Federation requests that all possible help should be given to facilitate the unification of all territory.

All Khasi villages which decide to rejoin States of which they former formed a part should be allowed to do so.

Other parts of British India-Khasi Territory should, if they desired, be allowed to join the Federation as units.

5. Legislature:— In matters of legislation concerning subjects of common interest passed by the Assam Government there should be some machinery either by representation in the Assam Assembly or otherwise set up whereby the legislation, where necessary can be adopted or modified to suit the conditions and circumstances existing in the Khasi Hills.

APPENDIX "C"

(Ref: Paragraph 7)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, MINISTRY OF STATES: WHITE PAPER ON INDIAN STATES: PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS DELHI: 1950.

(page 215—218)

APPENDIX XXV

Instrument of Accession of (the Khasi Hill States mentioned in the statement attached).

We the rulers of the Khasi States specified below:

Having agreed to the establishment of a Federation of which all the said Khasi States **are members**;

And being desirous of acceding to the Dominion of India, individually as Rulers of the said Khasi States and collectively as members of the said Federation;

Do hereby declare that we accede to the Dominion of India with the intent that the Governor General of India, the Dominion Legislature, the Federal Court and any other Dominion authority shall, by virtue of this our Instrument of Accession, but subject always to the terms thereof, and for purposes only of the Dominion, exercise in relation to the said Khasi States such functions as may be vested in them by or under the Government of India Act, 1935, as for the time being in force in the Dominion of India (which Act as so in force is hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

2. We hereby assume the obligation of ensuring that due effect is given to the provisions of the Act within the said Khasi States so far as they are applicable therein by virtue of this our Instrument of Accession.

3. Subject to the provisions of the annexed Agreement (which shall be regarded as part of this our Instrument of Accession) we accept that the Dominion Legislature may make laws for the said Khasi States in respect of any matter.

(Signed by the Siems of the Khasi Hills States on the dates shown in the statement attached).

I do hereby accept this Instrument of Accession.

Dated this seventeenth day of August, Nineteen hundred and forty eight.

C. RAJAGOPALACHARI
Governor General of India.

Statement showing the list of Khasi Hills States which have signed the Instrument of Accession, the date of the execution of the Instrument and the date of its acceptance by the Governor-General.

No.	Name of the States	Date of execution of the Instrument of Accession	Date of acceptance by the Governor General
1.	Khyrium State	15.12.1947	17.8.1948
2.	Mylliem State	Do	Do
3.	Cherra State	Do	Do
4.	Nongstein State	19.3.1948	Do
5.	Rambrai State	17.3.1948	Do
6.	Myriam State	...	Do
7.	Mobosohphoh State	11.1.1948	Do
8.	Nongspung State	...	Do
9.	Nongkhlaw State	15.12.1947	Do
10.	Bhowal State	Do	Do
11.	Jirang State	Do	Do
12.	Makaram State	Do	Do
18.	Sohiong State	Do	Do
14.	Langrin State	Do	Do
15.	Mawrang State	Do	Do
16.	Malai Sohmat State	Do	Do
17.	Mawphlang State	Do	Do
18.	Sohiong State	Do	Do
19.	Lyniong State	Do	Do
20.	Shella Confederacy	Do	Do
21.	Mawlong State	10.3.1948	Do
22.	Nonglwai State	15.12.1947	Do
23.	Pamsanugut State	15.12.1947	Do
24.	Mawdon State	Do	Do
25.	Dwara Nongtynmen State	Do	Do

APPENDIX XXVI

AGREEMENT EXECUTED BY THE FEDERATION OF KHASI STATES

1. The Federation of Khasi States, hereinafter referred to as "the Federation", agrees that all existing administrative arrangements between the Dominion of India and the Province of Assam on the one hand and the Khasi States on the other hand shall, with the exceptions noted below, continue in force until new or modified arrangement have been arrived at between the respective authorities concerned.

2. The exceptions referred to above will be as follows:—

Judicial Powers —

- (a) The Federation will set up a competent Court of the Federation to exercise the judicial functions formerly vested in the Political Officer.
- (b) In matters of customary law there will be no appeal from the Court of the Federation. In other cases, as at present, an appeal will lie to the Governor until a High Court of Assam is established when such appeal will lie to the Assam High Court.
- (c) The Judicial authority now exercised by State Courts in respect of Khasis will be maintained.
- (d) In regard to all non-Khasis the judicial arrangements now existing will continue for the present except that the judicial powers of the Political Officer will be vested in the Court of the Federation when its competence is recognised. Where non-Khasis have voluntarily agreed to submit to the jurisdiction of a State Court that Court will continue to be original trying Court.
- (e) Where State Courts comply with certain conditions to be laid down they may be vested with First, Second or Third Class Powers as defined in the Criminal Procedure Code and their jurisdiction would then include both Khasis and non-Khasis. The appointment of magistrates to the States' Courts and to the Court of Federation will be subject to the approval of the Governor in regard to their judicial competence. The Chief Justice of the Assam High Court, when established, will assume this power now vested in the Governor.

Administrative Powers—

With the exception of the following three subjects all the remaining administrative functions would be common with the Central or Provincial Government under the terms of the standstill arrangement outlined in paragraph 1 above.

Exceptions —

1. Excise — Subject to agreement with the Provincial Government regarding the fixing of duty, etc.
2. Forests — The Chief Conservator would act in an advisory capacity to the Federation in regard to the management and control of the Forests.
3. Land and water rights and the revenue derived therefrom.
3. Revenue —

The member States of the Federation have agreed that the balance of the Khasi States Deposit Account should be handed over to the Federation and that future payments to this Deposit Account should also be made over to the Federation until fresh arrangements have been reached in regard to the contributions to be paid to the Federation by individual States.

4. Khasi Territory in the Province —

The Federation request that all possible help should be given to facilitate the unification of all Khasi Territory.

All Khasi villages which desired to rejoin States of which they had formerly formed a part should be allowed to do so.

Other Khasi Territory in the Province should, if they desired, be allowed to join the Federation as units.

5. Legislation —

In matters of legislation concerning subjects of common interest passed by the Assam Legislature there should be some machinery either by representation in that Legislature or otherwise set up whereby the legislation, where necessary, can be adopted or modified to suit the conditions and circumstances existing in the Khasi Hill.

APPENDIX " D "

(Ref: Paragraph 10)

Government of Assam

Tribal Areas And Development Department

No. TAD/Rev/142/52

dated Shillong, the 12th December 1952

From:

Shri K.D.N. Singh, I.A.S.,
Under Secretary to the Government of Assam,
Tribal Areas and Development Department.

To:

The Deputy Commissioner,
United Khasi-Jaintia Hills.

Sub. Control of building in the former Shillong Administered areas

Ref: Your letter No. KJM. 18/18/49, dated 16th October, 1952.

Sir,

I am directed to say that under the proviso to sub paragraph (2) of paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, the former Shillong Administered Areas have been excluded from the purview of the District Council in matters relating to village or town administrative including the establishment of village or town police and matter relating to public health and sanitation.

In view of the above, neither the Syiem nor the District Council, United Khasi-Jaintia Hills has got jurisdiction over construction of buildings in the Municipality of Shillong.

Necessary modifications in the Khasi States (Application of Laws) Order, 1949 have already been made by the Assam Autonomous Districts (Administration of Justice) Regulation, 1952 (Regulation III of 1952) vide Item 5 (B) under the Provincial Acts in Part III of the Schedule to the said Regulation.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- K.D.N. Singh,

Under Secretary to the Govt. of Assam,
Tribal Areas and Development Department.

APPENDIX "E"

(Ref. Paragraph 11)

THE ASSAM GAZETTE, EXTRAORDINARY, JANUARY 25, 1950

No SK/140/19/8 — In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Extra Provincial Jurisdiction Act 1947 (XLVII of 1947), as delegated to him by the Government of India in the Ministry of States by their Notification No 335-1 B dated the 3rd November, 1948, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor of Assam is pleased to make the following Order —

1 (1) This order may be called the Khasi States (Administration of Justice) Order, 1950, and it shall come into force at once.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Khasi States excluding the Shillong Administered Areas

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

2 Criminal Justice shall be administered by —

(1) The Deputy Commissioner or Additional Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills District and his Assistants.

(2). The Courts of the Siems of the Khasi States

Note — The Court of a Siem includes the Court of a Sirdar, Lvingdoh or Wahadadar as the case may be.

3. The Indian Penal Code as for the time being in force in the Province of Assam shall apply to the Khasi States as it applies to the Province of Assam

4. (1) The Deputy Commissioner or the Additional Deputy Commissioner may pass any sentence authorised under the Indian Penal Code or any other law for the time being in force in the Khasi States, but any sentence of death or transportation shall be subject to confirmation by the High Court of Assam.

(2). The Courts of the Assistants to the Deputy Commissioner and of the Siems of the Khasi States, shall exercise such powers, not exceeding those of a Magistrate of the First Class as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 as they may be invested by the Governor of Assam.

5. When the Deputy Commissioner or the Additional Deputy Commissioner passes sentences of death the proceedings shall be submitted to the High Court of Assam hereinafter referred to as "the High Court", and the sentence shall not be executed unless it is confirmed by the High Court.

6. The Deputy Commissioner or the Additional Deputy Commissioner shall inform the accused of the period (namely 7 days) within which if he wishes to appeal, the appeal should be preferred.

Provided that no order of confirmation shall be made under this rule until the period allowed for preferring an appeal has expired, or if an appeal is presented within such period, until such appeal is disposed of.

7. When a sentence of death passed by the Deputy Commissioner or Additional Deputy Commissioner is submitted to the High Court for confirmation, the Deputy Commissioner or the Additional Deputy Commissioner shall, on receiving the order of confirmation or other order of the High Court thereon, cause, such order to be carried into effect by issuing a warrant in form 35. Schedule V to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and taking such other steps as may be necessary.

8. The Deputy Commissioner or the Additional Deputy Commissioner shall fix the time and place of execution, and the time fixed shall not be less than 21 days or more than 28 days from the date of the issue of the warrant.

9. An appeal shall lie to the Deputy Commissioner or Additional Deputy Commissioner from the order of conviction of the Assistants to the Deputy Commissioner or of the Siem of a State if preferred within 30 days and 60 days respectively of the date of the order, exclusive of the time needed for obtaining a copy of the order appealed against:

Provided that no appeal shall lie against the sentence of fine only passed by a Magistrate of the First Class when the amount of fine does not exceed Rupees fifty.

10. (1). Any person convicted on a trial held by the Deputy Commissioner or Additional Deputy Commissioner may appeal to the High Court, except when the Deputy Commissioner or Additional Deputy Commissioner passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one month only or passes a sentence of fine not exceeding rupees fifty.

(2). Such appeals must be presented within 30 days from the date of the order appealed against, exclusive of the time needed for obtaining a copy of the order:

Provided that an appeal from a sentence of death shall be preferred within seven days of the date of sentence.

11. The Governor of Assam may direct the Public Prosecutor to present an appeal to the High Court from an original or appellate order of acquittal of the Deputy Commissioner or Additional Deputy Commissioner or Assistants to the Deputy Commissioner or Court of a Siem of a State.

Such appeal shall be presented within 90 days from the date of the order of acquittal excluding the time needed for obtaining a copy of the order.

12. The Appellate Court shall then send for the record of the case, if such record is not already in Court. After perusing such record and hearing the appellant or his Pleader, if he appears, and the Public Prosecutor, if he appears, and, in case of an appeal under rule 11 the accused, if he appears, the Court may, if it considers that there is no sufficient ground for interference dismiss the appeal. If it considers there is sufficient ground it may set aside the order and pass any other orders in the spirit of section 423 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

13. The High Court or the Deputy Commissioner or the Additional Deputy Commissioner may call for and examine the record of any proceedings of the Subordinate Criminal Courts for the purpose of satisfying itself or himself as to the correctness, legality of propriety of any findings, sentence or order recorded or pass and as to the regularity of any proceedings of such subordinate court and enhance, reduce, cancel or modify any sentence or finding passed by such Court or remand the case for retrial.

14. The Procedure of the High Court of Assam, the Deputy Commissioner or the Additional Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants shall be in the spirit of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as far as it is applicable to the circumstances in the Khasi States.

15. An Advocate who is entitled to practise in the High Court may appear in any case before the Deputy Commissioner or the Additional Deputy Commissioner or his Assistants.

Special Provision as to the Court of the Siem of a State.

16. (1). A Court of the Siem of a State means a Court established under the customary law of the State and recognised as such by the Governor of Assam. Such a Court also includes the Court of Sirdar, Lyngdoh or Wahadadar as the case may be.

(2). The Court of the Siem may try any offences under the Indian Penal Code or under any other law for the time being in force within its respective locality except those punishable with death, transportation or involving a punishment of 5 years imprisonment which may arise within the limits of its locality and in which the Khasis who reside or hold land within its locality are concerned.

Provided that Siem's Court shall have jurisdiction over non-Khasis who voluntarily invoke or submit to its jurisdiction.

17. The following registers shall be kept in the Courts of the Deputy Commissioner, Additional Deputy Commissioner and Assistants to the Deputy Commissioner:—

- (1). Register of Petitions.
- (2). Register of Crimes.
- (3). Register of Criminal Cases disposed of.
- (4). Register of Fines.

CIVIL JUSTICE

18. The administration of Civil Justice is entrusted to the Deputy Commissioner, Additional Deputy Commissioner, Assistants to the Deputy Commissioner and Courts of the Siems.

Note:— The Court of a Siem includes the Court of a Sirdar, Ingdoh or Wahadadar as the case may be.

19. A Siem's Court can adjudicate any Civil cases arising within its respective locality in which Khasis who reside or hold land within its respective locality are concerned.

20. In regard to non-Khasis, the Assistants to the Deputy Commissioner shall be the Court of First instance, except when the parties concerned invoke or voluntarily submit to the jurisdiction of the Siem's Courts.

21. The Deputy Commissioner or Additional Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants shall not ordinarily function as an original Court in cases triable by Siem's Courts.

22. The Deputy Commissioner or Additional Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants shall, in all cases in which the parties are indigenous inhabitants of the hills, endeavour to induce them to submit their cases to a Panchayat or an arbitration. In case of an arbitration each party shall name an equal number of arbitrators, and shall choose, or leave the arbitrators to choose an Umpire.

23. (1). In all civil matters the Deputy Commissioner or Additional Deputy Commissioner shall adjudicate according to customary law wherever applicable, and where the customary law cannot be applied to either party it shall adjudicate, according to justice, equity and good conscience.

(2). It shall be discretionary to examine witnesses on oath in any form or to warn them that they are liable to punishment for perjury if they state that which they know to be false.

24. An appeal shall lie to the Deputy Commissioner or the Additional Deputy Commissioner from decision of the Assistants to the Deputy Commissioner and the Siem's Courts within 30 days and 60 days respectively of the date of the decision exclusive of the time needed for obtaining a copy of the order appealed against:

Provided that the Assam High Court shall be a Court of Appeal from an original decision of the Deputy Commissioner or Additional Deputy Commissioner if the value of the suit be Rs.500 or over or if the suit involve a question of right to, or possession of, immoveable property.

25. The Deputy Commissioner or the Additional Deputy Commissioner after hearing the parties or their pleader may examine the parties and, if the decision appears to be just, shall affirm and enforce it as one of its own.

If the Court sees reason to doubt the justice of the decision it shall reverse, vary, modify or pass such other order or orders as it deems fit, and shall state the relief to which the appellant is entitled.

26. An appeal shall lie within sixty days of the date of decision exclusive of the time needed for obtaining a copy of the order appealed against to the High Court from any original or appellate decision of the Deputy Commissioner or the Additional Deputy Commissioner except in matters involving customary laws.

27. The High Court may, on application or otherwise, call for the proceedings of any case decided by the Deputy Commissioner or Additional Deputy Commissioner, his Assistant and Siem's Courts and pass such orders as it may deem fit.

28. Any Court before which an appeal is filed may, before admitting the appeal, order the deposit by the appellant of all reasonable expenses (including pleader's fees) likely, in the opinion of the Court, to be incurred by the respondent in the hearing of the appeal or may order security to be given for such expenses, and if the appellant be a judgment-debtor may also order security to be given for part or the whole of decretal amount.

29. The Procedure of the High Court of Assam, the Deputy Commissioner or Additional Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants shall be guided by the spirit, but not bound by the letter of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 and without prejudice to the local customs and usages governing any party to a case.

30. The decree of the Appellate Court shall be transferred to the Court passing the Original Order for execution as a decree of its own.

31. Property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the judgement-debtor or over which, of his own benefit, whether the same be held in the name of the judgement-debtor or by another person in trust for him or in his behalf, if liable to attachment and sale in execution of a decree.

Provided that the following particulars shall not be liable to such attachment or sale, namely:—

(a). the necessary wearing apparel, cooking vessels, beds and bedding of the judgement-debtor, his wife and children, and such personal ornaments as in accordance with religious usage, cannot be parted with by any woman;

(b). tools of artisans and where the judgement-debtor is an agriculturist or hillman, his implements of husbandry and such cattle and seed-grain and such portion of agricultural produce, as may, in the opinion of the Court, be necessary to enable him to earn his livelihood as such and for the purpose of providing until the next harvest for the support of the judgement-debtor and his family;

(c). houses and other buildings (with the materials and the sites thereof and the land immediately appurtenant thereto and necessary for their enjoyment) belonging to an agriculturist and occupied by him, and any house or house-site belonging to a hillman.

(d). book of account;

(e). a mere right to use for damages;

(f). any right or personal service;

(g). stipends and gratuities allowed to pensioners of the Government or payable out of any service family pension fund notified in the Gazette of India by the Governor General in this behalf, and political pensions;

(h). allowances (being less than salary) of any public officer or any servant of a railway company or local authority while absent from duty;

(i). the salary or allowances equal to the salary of any such public officer or servant as is referred to in clause (h) while on duty, to the extent of the first hundred rupees and one half the remainder of such salary or allowances;

Provided that where the whole or any part of the portion of such salary or allowances liable to attachment has been under attachment, whether continuously or intermittently for a total period of twenty-four months, such portion shall be exempt from attachment until the expiry of a further period of twelve months and, where such attachment has been made in execution of one and the same decree, shall be finally exempt from attachment in execution of that decree ;

(j). the pay and allowances of person to whom the Indian articles of war apply ;

(k). all compulsory deposits and others sums in or derived from any fund to which Provident Funds Act, 1897 for the time being applies in so far as they are declared by the said Act not to be liable to attachment ;

(l). the wages of labourers and domestic servants whether payable in money or in kind ;

(m). an expectancy of succession by survivorship or other merely contingent or possible right or interest ;

(n). a right to future maintenance ;

(o). any allowance declared by any law passed under the Government of India Act, 1919, and the Government of India Act, 1935, to be exempt from liability to attachment or sale in execution of a decree ; and where the judgement-debtor is a person liable for the payment of land revenue any movable property, which under any law for the time being applicable to him, is exempt from sale for the recovery of an arrear of such revenue.

Explanation:— The particulars mentioned in clauses (g), (h), (i), (l), and (o) are exempt from attachment or sale whether before or after they are actually payable.

(2). Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to exempt houses and other buildings (with the materials and the sites thereof and the lands immediately appurtenant thereto and necessary for their enjoyment) from attachment or sale in execution of decrees for rent of any such house, building, site or land or if themselves the subject of the suit.

32. There shall be no imprisonment for debt, excepting in cases where the Deputy Commissioner or the Additional Deputy Commissioner is satisfied that fraudulent disposal or concealment of property has taken place and in such cases the debtor may be detained for a period not exceeding six months.

33. An Advocate who is entitled to practise in the High Court of Assam may appear in any case before the Deputy Commissioner or the Additional Deputy Commissioner or his Assistants.

34. Except in so far as provided by these rules, the Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (Act IX of 1908), shall not apply to Suits in which either or both parties are Khasis, Jashais or members of the backward tribes enumerated in the Thirteenth Schedule to the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936.

35. The following registers shall be kept by the Courts of the Deputy Commissioner, Additional Deputy Commissioner and the Assistants to the Deputy Commissioner:—

- (1). Register of Petitions.
- (2). Registers of Suits.
- (3). Registers of Execution Cases.

Cancellation and Savings.

36. (1). The Khasi States Federation (Administration of Justice) Order, 1948, published in the Government of India, Ministry of States Notification No. 237-P., dated the 16th June, 1948, and the Khasi States Federation (Administration of Justice) (Supplemental) Order, 1948 published in the Government of India, Ministry of States Notification No. 296-P., dated the 4th October, 1948 are hereby cancelled.

(2). Notwithstanding such cancellation, every suit, appeal application for revision, proceedings and other business relating to both civil and criminal justice, pending on the date of commencement of this Order, before the Court of the Dominion Agent, Additional Dominion Agent, Khasi States or his Assistant, Court of the Khasi States Federation, its Subordinate Courts and State Courts shall be transferred or deemed to have been transferred, for disposal to the Court which would

have been competent to entertain and dispose of such suit appeal, application for revision, proceeding or business, had this order been in force in the date of institution or commencement of the same and the latter Court shall deal with and dispose of the same in accordance with law.

No. SK./140/49/9. — In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947, as delegated to him by the Government of India in the Ministry of States Notification No. 335-I.B., dated the 3rd November, 1948 and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor of Assam is pleased to direct that with effect from the 25th January, 1950, the references to the "Dominion Agent, Khasi States" "Additional Dominion Agent, Khasi States", "Assistant to Dominion Agent, Khasi States" and the "Court of the Khasi States Federation" wherever they may occur in all enactments applicable to the Khasi States or the Shillong Administered Areas under the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947, shall be construed as referring respectively to the "Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills District", "Additional Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills District", "Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills District" and the "Court of the Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills District".

Sd/- R. V. SUBRAHMANYAN,

Dy. Adviser to the

Governor of Assam for Excluded Areas & States.

APPENDIX "F"

(Ref. Paragraph 18)

Ka jingkren U Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy:—

APPENDIX "G"

(Ref. Paragraph 19)

Ka jingkren U Prof. G. G. Swell:—

APPENDIX "H"

(Ref. Paragraph 21)

Ka jingkren U Prof. R. R. Thomas:—

"Ka Ri jong ngi ka la don bok ba la ioh lad ban iohsngew baroh artylli kine ki lynti kiba ki nongtyrwa ba don burom ki la pynshai bad ki la batai ia ki jingmyntoi bad ki jingduh (Direct Central connection and connection under the 6th Schedule) — Kawei ban iadei bad ka Sorkar hapoh ka Schedule kaba VI jong ka Draft Constitution ka Ri India bad kawei pat ban iadei shibeit bad ka Sorkar India khlem da iaid lyngba ka Sorkar Assam. Ka ri jong ngi ka la donbok shisha haba kine ki Nongpynshai ki la kren kum ki rangbah kiba ieit Ri ba ki kloi ch ban pdiang ia kano kano ka lynti kaba khambha bad kaba lah ba ngin ia iaid haba la kut ka jingiatuklar jong ngi bad ka jingiäpyn-beit ruh bad ki bor baroh kiba iadei bad kane ka kam.

Ban ym slem nga kwah ban pyni ia ka jingsngew syier jong nga ban iaid na kine ki lynti kumba la lah ruid hakhmat ka Dorbar da ki nongtyrwa. Kane ka mut ba nga kwah ban iäpyrkhat la ka long ne em kaba lah ba ngin pynbeit hangne hangtai ia kine ki ar lynti khuang ba ngin lait na ki jingsyier bad lada lah ba ngin pynroi ia kine ki ar lynti ban iäkynduh lang bad ba kin kylla long kawei ka lynti ka ban pynlum iangi bad ka ban long ruh hapoh ka Constitution jong ka Ri India hi kumba kitei ki ar lynti ki long. Ki nongtyrwa ki la kdew ba ka jingkwah jong ngi ka dei ban long hapoh ka Constitution jong ka Ri India. Ban pyni ia ka jingkwah kaba palat ia kane lehse ym don jing-khang. Uei uba lah ban khang ia ka jingkwah. Hynrei ka ban pynpaw ia ka jingbieit jong ngi ka long ka ban pyniäp iangi hi. Ia uba pan ia ka hym lah ban pynlong kam, u nongai ruh un ai tang kum iärad u bieit. Ia ka jingpan kaba stad, u nongai u da pynshongnia, pynshong hok haba u pyrkhat ban ai.

To ngin iäpeit ia ki jingsyier.

Ha kawei na kitei ki ar lynti nga iohi ia kawei ka jingsyier kaba kongsan kaba ong ba kan don ka (Enquiry Commission) ka jingtohkit hateng hateng shaphang ka jingroi jong ki riwlum ha Assam kiba hapoh ka District Council. Imat ka jingthmu jong ka Schedule kaba VI ka long ban iada ia ki hok kitei ki riwlum (Tribals) namar ba ki briew ki long ki bym put shai bad roi bha. Te imat ba katei ka jingtohkit ka lah ban long khnang ban shem la kine ki riwlum ki la shai, la roi, ne em kat ka kyrdan kiwei pat ki briew hapoh Assam (non-Tribals). Te

lada shem ba ki la shai, la roi, kumta, imat yn sa ong ba kim donkam shuh ãa ka jingãada kyrpang ka Schedule VI bad kumta kin long noh kajuh baroh bad yn ym don shuh ka District Council ka ban bat ãa ki hok ba kyrpang hyurei baroh kin hap noh ryngkat lin hapoh ka Assam Legislature.

Nga la ãohsngew ãa ki jingkren bad ãohi ãa ki jingthoh shaphang ka bor jong ki riewlum hapoh Assam (ne Tribals). Kane ka bor ki ong ka lah ban poi haduh ba kin long ma ki ki trai kynrad ha Assam, kata kiba ãoh ka majority ha ka Assam Legislature, namar ba ki bun paid bad ki bun ruh ki khlaw bad ki mar khyndew (minerals) kiba lah ban pynriewspah ãa ki lada nang ki nongãalam bad nongpynãaid bad lada ki don buit ban ãalong kawei, ãatrei lang para riewlum, hapoh ka Assam Legislature, naba kine ki riewlum lyngba ki nongmihkhmat jong ki, kin ãoh ka bynta kaba biang ha ka Assam Legislature. Ha kane ka sur don ruh kiba ong ba kum ãa kane ka jingpyrshang long kawei ki riewlum ha Assam (Tribals) wat ki Ahom ruh ki lah ban ãakyrshan nalor kiwei kiwei pat hapoh ri thor ka Assam kiba ki khot ki Plains tribals. Ki ong de wat ki Manipuri ruh (khamtam ki riewlum hapoh Manipur State) lada ki ãa ãaid na kane ka lynti kin ãasnoh ban ãa kyrshan lem.

Ka jingmut jong kane baroh ha nga imat ka pyni ba kane ka jingthmu ka long ban peit kham sha jngai bad pyrshang ban ym phet na Assam, kaba dei ka ãingtraí jong ngi, shaduh Delhi bak lybak, lynrei ban pyrshang ban ãa long trai-kynrad noh ãa la ka ãing haba ngi ãabun paid katne hapoh Assam bad haba imat ba don ruh ka lad bad ka buit ba ngi lah ban long trai kynrad kumne. Ngam lah ban ong ãa kiba bun katno ne kane ka Dorbar kine ki jingpyni jingmut ki lok ki lah ban ai jingshãgain lane jingkyrmen ãa ka lawei jong ngi. Hyurei ka don ka jingsyier imat hapoh ka Schedule kaba VI ba ãa mynta hi kumne ka jingãada ãa ki para riewlum jong ngi kan long tang shipor bad ka lah ban wai noh hadien ka jingtohkít kaba biang.

Ka don ruh ka jingsyier kumba la pyni da u Member ba donburom haba u kren ãa ka (amendment) jingtyrwa pynbeit jong u ba ym don ka jingkren shai ha ka Schedule kaba VI shaphang ki Syiem, ki Khlieh ki Hima jong ngi baroh, ki Dorbar bad kum kine ki Riti jong ngi ba kin neh. Ka Schedule ka kren tang ãa ki "Chiefs" ki bym shym don ka hok ban ãateh Instrument of Accession namar ba ka thew tang ãa ki bad ym ãa ki khlieh jong ki States jong ngi. Kaba dei ban da shai kdar ba na ka jingãateh thymmai hapoh ka Constitution jong ka India, ki Syiem bad ki Khlieh ki Hima (States) jong ngi bad ki Myntri bad Dorbar bad kum kine ki Riti jong ngi baroh kiba long hi ruh ki Riti synshar paidbah (Demo-

cratic Institutions) kin neh, kin sah, bad katei ka jingtohkit, wat lada ka don ruh, kan ym lah ban pynpoi sha ka jingpynduh ia kine ki Riti ha kano kano ka por bad lada shai ne roi katno katno ruh.

Ka don ka jingsyier kaba jur ruh ba imat ki khun ki hajar kin ym long ki trai kynrad ka khyndew hyurei ka Dorbar jong ki Nongmihkhmat jong ki kan long trai noh. — Kane ka mut ba kat kum ka Schedule kaba VI ka District Council ka lah ban long noh ka trai khyndew. Ngi kum ki khun Khasi-pnar ngi dei ban da sngewthuh shaikdar ia kane kaba long u thiedsnam rangbah ka jingim jong ngi. U Khasi um lah ban duh ia ka jinglong trai ia ka khyndew ka shyiap bad ban ai noh ia kata ha ka Dorbar, wat la ka long ka Dorbar jong ki nongmihkhmat jong u hi ruh. Ka Dorbar ka lah ban leh ia ki kam ki ban pyuroi pynpar ia ka Ri bad kan thawlad ban pynmih peisa na ka bynta kata da kano kano ka rukom kaba dei bad ba iapyniaid lem ka pyrthei shai mynta, khnang ba ngin ym shu sah hajuh ha ka jinglong rit, jinglong duk, hynrei kam bit ban long ka trai kynrad kumba u Syiem ne Khlieh ki Hima ne ka Sorkar Bilat mynshiwa kim shym long ki trai ki khyndew jong ngi. Ia kane ka hok long trai kynrad ia ka khyndew jong ngi ym da ka Dorbar jong ngi, ym da u Khlieh ka Hima, ne kano kano pat ka bor ne Sorkar, hynrei da u khun u bazar bi dei ban da sngewthuh shai kdar, bad ka dei ka hok kaba ngi dei ban bat skhem bad kaba long ka nongrim baskhem jong ka jingsynshar paidbah kaba shisha ('True Democracy'). Kane ka hok ka ipher ha ka jingsugew ka pyrthei stad kaba mynta, hynrei ka lah ban long pynban ka jingstad kaba mih na ka Ri barit jong ngi ka ban pynim pynch ia ka jingsynshar paidbah laba shisha, ka ban pynpoi sha ka jingsuk kaba ka pyrthei synshar ka iawad eh mynta (World peace). Wat ha Russia kum ka Ri ki Communist (Kiba wad eh ia ka jingsuk bad jingbha u luk u lak) namar ba ka Sorkar ka long trai ia ka khyndew (ym u khun u hajar) ki briew hangto ki jynjar khait bym ioh long trai khyndew, bad ha kaba sdang ka Sorkar Russia kam shym shah iano iano ban kam wat tang khyndiat ruh ka khyndew ka shyiap. Ha ngi ym donkam ban da ai dorkhat ban ioh khyndew Ri-Raid bad ym donkam ban da ioh patta ruh.

Ia ka jingai khyndew na ka bynta ban iada ia ka ri India na u nongshun ban shong shipai, ban shua surok bad kum kita, ki Hima Khasi ki la ju ia ai hi bad ym lah ban ong em mynta haba ngi hap hapoh ka Constitution jong ka Ri India. Hynrei ka ktien " Public Purpose " hangne ka pynsyier. Lehse ka bha ban da buh shai ba lada ka Dorbar jong ngi ka iohi ba ki jingshim ia kano kano ka khyndew ka long kaba pyrshah ia ka jingbha jingmyntoi u khun u hajar Khasi-Pnar, bad kaba

pynjutor ne pynduh than ia ki khamtam ban pynlong ka jingmyntoi ia ki briew ki bym dei ki trai-ri jong ngi, te kum ia kata donkam ban da ioh ka jingmynjur ka Dorbar.

Ka don ruh ka jingsyier ba lah ban pynrit noh ia ka bor bishar kaba ngi la ioh mynta. Dei namar ba ngi long ki State bad ngi pher na kiwei pat ki riwlum hapoh Assam, ba la ai ia ngi ki bor bishar kiba ngi don mynta ha ka Khasi States Federation Court jong ngi, kat kum ka jingiateh jutang bad ka Sorkar India bad Assam, yn ym don u Khasi uba kwah ban pynrit noh ia kane ka bor.

Shaphang ki mar khyndew (minerals) mynta hi ka Khasi States Federation ka long trai (ka mut ki States ki long trai, kata ki khun ki hajar ki jong ki States) Ka Sorkar India ngi sngewthuh kam kwah peisa ne jingmyntoi na kine, hynrei ka kwah tang ban pyniaid beit ia ka jingai-wai ban trei lane ia ka jingtrei bad jingpyntrei ia ki par. Mynta hi ngi iasam mar shiteng na ka Royalty hapdeng ka Federation (K.S.D.A.) bad ki Ilima na kiba la sei ia ki mar khyndew. Uei u Khasi u ban kwah ban pynduna noh ia kane ka hok kaba ngi don.

Ka jingsyier shaphang ka ktien Khasi ka long kaba donkam ban da husiar bha. Ngil lah, bad bha ruh, ban pule ia ki ktien khamtam jong ki Paramarjan jong ngi kiba ngi iadei kam, hynrei ha ki skul jong ngi baroh haduh Matric ka jinghikai (medium of instruction) ka dei ban long da ka ktien la jong (mother tongue) da ka ktien Khasi.

Ka jingsyier shaphang ka Regional Council ba ki Mikir hapoh Jaiftia kin iadawa, ka long kaba ngi dei ban da ia duriap bha. Dei na kane ka daw ba kam bha ia ngi ban pynrung bun eh bad ai khyndew hapoh ka Ri jong ngi ia kiwei pat ki jaid bynriew bym iadei jaid. Haba ki la bun paid kin pan bor synshar lade khlem pep. Hato ngi lah ban len bad leh shiliang ha kane ka pyrthei shai mynta? Ka don ruh ka jingsyier ba lada ia ki nong khaii kiba ym dei ka jaid ka kynja jong ngi ngin ym lah leh ei ei, wat la ki long ki nongpynluksan jur ia ka jaid jong ngi, tang namar ba ki la lah shong bun snem bad khaii ha ka Ri jong ngi.

Te lynda ngi shai bha shaphang kitei ki hok ba ngi dei ban ym duh bad ba ngin da iathoh iateh thikna bha, ka long kaba sngewma. bad ngim dei ba shu iaring jingmut bad shu ia antad kat ia kane ka

iap ka im. Ngi ngeit ba ym don uwei ruh hapoh kane ka Dorbar u ban ym iasnoh kti ban iadawa shuh shuh, lada lah, haba ngin iateh jutang thymmai mynta bad ka Sorkar.

Haba ngi la iasnoh kti baroh ban bat skhem ia kitei ki hok jong ngi kumba ngi la pynpaw ha ka jingthoh jong ka Khasi States Federation ia ka nongrim jong ngi (Basic Principles) kan long kumne:—

“Ban don ka jingsynshar lade ka babha, kaba beit bad ka bahok ha kawei pa kawei ka Hima bad ban don ruh kawei ka jingsynshar lang ha ka ri ia ki kam baroh kiba ki Hima Khasi kiba iadei lang khnang —

(1) Ban ri bad ban bat ia ki jinglong hima, long syiem, long lyngdoh, long wadar, long sordar, bad kiwei kiwei ki jinglong synshar kat kum ka nongrim ba la seng u longshuwa manshuwa.

(2) Ban ri bad ban pynneh ia ki hok ki riti jong u khun u hajar ha ka synshar ka khadar, ha ka hok ka jinglongtraï longkynrad halor ka khyndew ka shyiap, ka khlaw ka btap, ka um ka wah, ka maw ka dieng, ka mar ka mata, kumba ju long.

(3) Ban kyntiew ia ka ri ha ka jingnang jingstad, ha ka jingkoit jingkhiah, ha ka kamai kajih, bad ha kiwei kiwei ki lad ki ban pynroi pynpa ia ka ri.

(4) Ban khring bad ban kyntiew ia ki jaka hap Sorkar jong ka Ri Khasi bad Jaiñtia baroh sha ka kyrdon jong ki Hima Khasi (States)

(5) Ban don ka Dorbar Thaw Riti (Constituent Assembly) [kane kaba ngi iashong mynta] ka ban kynthup ia ki Nongsynshar bad ia ki Nongmihkhmat kiba da jied da ki Khun ki hajar jong ki Hima Khasi, kata ka Dorbar kan thaw ia ki Riti synshar khadar jong ka synjuk lang ki Hima Khasi, ha katei ka nongrim ba la buh”.

Bad haba la pynduh ia kitei ki jingsyier baroh te nga la sngewlah ban pynhiar mynsiem. Hynrei lada ia arjingmut bad laiijingmut ia kitei ki hok kiba ngi don, bad ngim ia dawa lang ia ki ba kin rung ha ka jingiateh thymmai, te nga sngewdum kaba mut bad ngam sngewnang pynhiar mynsiem suk.

Haba ngi la sngewskhem ia kitei, te nga mut ba kitei ki hok ba ngin iadawa kin kdew hi ia ka jingidei jong ngi bad ka Sorkar bad ngin sa iapeit ka bha da kumno, lyngba ka Sorkar Assam ne shibeit bad ka Sorkar India. Shaphang kane pat ruh ngin iapeit ngin iadei shibeit bad u President jong ka Indian Republic ka ban sa long noh ne bad ka India Parliament. Ban iadei shibeit bad u President kam mut ba u donbor ban leh pyrshah ia ka mon ka (India) Parliament — ka dei hi ka jingidei shibeit bad ka India Parliament. Ha Bilat mynshuwa ia ki Shakri Sorkar ki ju ong ki "Government servants." Hynrei mynta ki ong ki shakri u Syiem (servants of the Crown). Ka jingiapher ka long ba u Syiem Bilat ia lade um long "Party". Ki shakri Sorkar kim dei ki jong ka "party" heh (Majority) kaba shynshar hynrei ki long ki jong u Syiem (Crown) uba long kum u Kmie, la shisha um lah ban iatur ch ia ka mon ka Party heh namar ka bor jong u ka long ban leh bha bad ym ban leh bor.

Don kiba kdew ba ka kham bha ban iadei bad uba rit bor ban ia ka ban iadei bad uba heh bor haba baroh arbor kim long ki para jaid jong ngi bad haba uba heh um tip ia ka buit ka bor jong ngi bad jingbha jong ngi bad kumta u lah ban shu klun beit khlem tieng khlem sngewlem. Uba rit pat u tip bad ithuh iangi, bad ngi lah ruh ban pyrshang ia kyndat bad u. Shaphang ka jingmyntoi pat don kiba ong ba ka Kmie (Ka Sorkar India) kan ai khambha ban ia ka ban ai uba shipara. Hynrei ia kane la jubab ba ka Kmie kam dei trai ba kha iangi bad ban kham iashah bad la u khun trai. Ki ong ba ka Ri India kan da pyrkhath bha shaphang ka Ri baroh kawei kaba heh bad shaphang ki Province bad ki States kiba heh, ia kiba rit kan ym da pyrkhath eh, wat ia ka Assam ruh kaba ki ong ka long kaba rit. Kane ka long namar ba dei kine kiba heh ki States bad Province kiba bun paid ha ka India Parliament bad kine kin pyrkhath ban pynbit shiwa ia ki bynta kiba heh jong ka Ri India (kum ki Madras, ki Bombay, ki U.P. ki Bengal). Barobor ka noh ka tarajur imat sha ka liang kiba heh, wat haba ki rangbah duh jong ka Ri India, arngut, laingut, ki ia sngewlem ia kiba rit. La ong ba ngi dei ban shaniah ha la ka bor bad ban ym khmih lynti ch ia ka jingisynei kiwei ha ka kam saifi bad pyniaid pyrthei. Te lada kumta, kiba rit bor ki kham don lad ban ia kyrthai bad uba kham rit bor bad ym bad u radbah u bym dei u para jaid, naba imat, ym don hok ha ka pyrthei. Hapoh kane ka jingpyrkhat la kwah shisha ban ioh kawei ka jingsynshar ia ki Khasi bad Jaintia (State and non-State) nalar ba ngi sngewring jingieit ia la ki para jaid para kur.

Kumta ki iaid ki sur jingpyrkhat, te imat, lada ngim ioh la ka jong ka Dorbar thaw aifi (Legislature) ka ban donbor ban iada ia kitei ki hok jong ngi baroh bad ban ym don ban pynwit ia ka da kano kano

kawei pat ka bor shaphang kine, ngin poi sha ba eh. Ngi dei ban da tip shai kdar ba ka Sorkar India kan ai ia ngi ka Legislature kaba don katei ka bor ban da ia ki hok jong ngi kiba ngi la buh ha ki nongrim ba la ong haneng (basic principles) bad ha ki jingiateh jutang bad ka Sorkar, India bad Assam (Instrument of Accession with annexed Agreement) lada ngim ioh kum kata ka Legislature kan long ka (political rule) ka jingsynshar mon uba halor, bad kum ia kata baroh arngut ki nong-tyrwa (movers) ki pyrshah bad ym don nga ngeit hangne u ban ym iadei jingmut bad ki.

Don kiba pynkynmaw kumno ka Sorkar Bilat ka la leh, kaba ngi ong kaba leh hok bad ia ka hok jong ka (sense of Justice) la ju pynbna bad iohsngew ha ka pyrthei. La iateh Treaty bad ki State jong ngi ka kyrdon ki State jong ngi kaba jur shisha namar ia ki Treaty la ju iateh hapdeng para ba iadei kyrdon. Te mian pa mian la poi sha ki Sanad bad ha kaba kut ngi ia iohi bad sngewrem ban iohi ba u Political Officer u la long kum u Syiem halor ki Khasi State baroh (kata ka long ka British Paramountcy). Katba ong ma u la long bad ym lah ban long da kumwei. Ka jinglailuid shisha kum ki State tang ha ka ktien bad jingthoh de, hynrei ha ka kam bad jingpyniaid la shu dei ban kohnguh beit khlem ai nia ia ka hukun uwei u briew ngam ong ka hukum ka Sorkar Bilat, namar une uwei hunsien u ju hukum pyrshah lehse ia ka mon ka Sorkar Bilat bad ka Sorkar Bilat kam shym pynlut por ban ia tuklar ia kita kiba la niew kum ki kam rit kam ria ki riewrit.— Kumne hi ka ju long ka jinglongbriew pyrthei.

Te la kumno kumno ruh ngin iarai ba ngi dei ban dawa ia kitei ki hok baroh bad ka Legislature ban da ia ki, bad ngin iabuh ka Committee ban pynthikna bad u Governor bad ka State Ministry shaphang kane. Imat ngim lah ban leh palat hangne nalar kata.

Mynta hi kat kum ki dulir iateh jutang (Instrument of Accession with the Annexed Agreement) ngi iadei beit bad ka Sorkar India lyngba u Governor kum u Agent ka State Ministry uba long ruh u Khlieh ka Assam Government. Dei u Governor kum u Agent jong ka Sorkar India bad u Khlieh ka Assam Government u ban ia kren pynbeit ia kane ka jingiateh jong ngi bad ka Sorkar, bad un kren ynda u la shim ia ka buit bad ka bor na ka Sorkar India bad Sorkar Assam, shaphang kane ka kam.

Kaba donkam eh ba ngan ban hangne shiwa ba ngan shong ka long shaphang ka Dorbar Thaw-aifñ (Legislature), ym ka dorbar thaw-riti (Constitution Making Durbar) kaba ngi long mynta. Ia ki katto katne ka long ban iaban ia kajuh, bad kin map ianga, ia kiwei pat ka lah ban iarap ban kham pynshai. Ka Legislature ne Dorbar thaw-aifñ ka long ka tynrai jong ka jinglailtuid khlem kata ym don jinglailtuid (freedom) hapoh ka jingsynshar. Kane ka dei ka Riti jong ngi U Khasi kaba long ka Riti synshar paidbah (democratic). U Syiem ne Nong-synshar jong ngi nalar ba um dei u trai khyndew jong ka Hima, um lah leh mon khlem da mynjur lem ka Dorbar Syiem (Myntri) bad Dorbar Hima kaba kynthup de ia ki nongmihkhmat kum ki rangbah hapdeng u khun u hajar. Haba ong ia ngi 'ki State', ngi dei kiba synshar paidbah (democratic), bad ym kum kiwei pat ki State hapoh Ri India kiba pyniaid mon da u Syiem uba long ruh u trai kynrad ka khyndew ka shyiap.

Lada ngi ioh ka Legislature kumba la ong haneng ngin ym lah ban hun ba ka Sorkar India kan shu ai tang khyndiat khyngoit ki bor ha ka (ym pura ia kitei ki hok baroh) bad khamtam ngin ym lah ban hun lada ka Legislature jong ngi kan hap ban shu ngeit ia ka hukum u Chief Commissioner ne uno uno u Agent* ban thung ka Sorkar India halor jong ngi lada ngi iadei shibeit bad ka.

Ki Nongtyrwa (Movers) baroh arngut ki la kdew ia ka jingmyn-toi jong ka hok kaba kongsan kaba ngi don kum ki State bad kaba la shah ruh ban ioh ki riwulum jong ka District Council — Kata ka hok ka long ba ia ki aifñ jong ka Sorkar Assam bad India yn ym lah ban pyurung halor jong ngi khlem ka jingmynjur jong ngi. Kane ka long ka Riti jong ngi hi ba yn ym synshar mon ia ngi hynrei da kaba ngi ia-mon lem. Kane ka long ka jingmut haba ong ba ngi dei ban don nongmihkhmat ha ka Dorbar Thawaiñ (Legislature). Lada ka India kan thaw aifñ iangi, ngi ruh ngi dei ban don nongmihkhmat ha ka Legislature jong ka. Kumjuh ruh lada ka Assam Legislature kan thaw aifñ iangi ha ka jingiadei bad ka (Kumba la ruid ha ka Agreement jong ngi bad ka), ngin ym lah ban hun ne ban shah lynda ngi don nongmihkhmat ha kata ka Legislature. Kum ban ong ha ka ktien phareng No representation, no legislation. Lada ym ai ban long member ia ngi ha ka Legislature. yn ym shah thaw aifñ halor jong ngi da kata ka Legislature. Kane ka long ka tynrai ka jinglailtuid ha ka jingsynshar (political freedom).

Ban bud ia kane ka jingpyrkhat, te ka jingtieng ka long ba ioh thombor kiba bun hapoh ka Legislature ba ngi rung. Hynrei lada ngi long kiba bun (majority) kata ka bor jingsynshar bad ki aifñ ba ngi

thaw kan long ha ka kti jong ngi hi. Ha kane ka jingpyrkhat la don kiba ong, bad kita ki long kiba donbor shisha ha kane ka kam jong ngi, ba ka jingtieng jong ngi kan kham khraw, haba ngi rung hapoh ka Legislature (India ne Assam), katha ngi nangrit ne duna briew hapoh kata ka Legislature. Kane ka jingong tyngkreifi ka shai ha ka jingpyrkhat jong ka Dorbar jong ngi.

La don pat kiba ong ba sngewdonburom keifi haba iaiaid bad kiba jrong ryneieng sha Delhi, ngi kiba lyngkot (ki riwlum ki long kiba lyngkot ryneieng, shisyong) te balei yn iaiaid bad kine ki paramarjan jong ngi ha Assam kiba bun na ki ki dei ki riwlum bad ki Tribal lyngkot ryneieng kiba iashong sha ri thor. Kane ka long kaba ju sngew ki briew kum haba u Negro, lehse, haba tang marwei u ioh long member ha ka Parliament ki riwlieh shaid, u sngew kumba la pyinkiew kyrdan shisha ia u. Hynrei ki don pat ruh kiba sngew ba kata kam long ka burom hynrei pynban ka long kaba pynrit mynsiem namar ka mynsiem laitluid, mynsiem Syiem ka sngewrem pynban ban ia iaid bad kiba palat ryneieng haba hangta ym don jinglaitluid, marwei briew shu hap shah thom, shah kyndat. Kumta la don ar jingmut bad kine ki long kiba ju iasngew hi ki briew. Tip kiba bun na kane ka Dorbar kin ia-sngew kumno?

Te Mr. Chairman, la don kitei ki jingpyrkhat, bad ka la long ka lok bad bok jong ngi ban iohsngew ia kine baroh bad ym ban shu khang noh da ki rule kiba ngi la shu ia thaw hi.

Khadduh mynta ngan wan sha ka kam. Ka jingkwah jong nga Mr. Chairman, ka long ban iathung ka Committee kumba nga la ong sha khmat, kane kaba la iathung ha ka kynti ba la dep ka la long tang ban shu ia tba jingmut bad ki bor kiba iadei bad kane ka kam hynrei kaba mynta kan wallam ia ka rai khadduh jong ka State Ministry shaphang kiei kiei kiba nga la lah buh haneng. Lah ban ong ba ai ngin iarai shiwa, te ngin sa thung ka Committee ban pynlong kam ia kata ka rai kumba la kwah ha ki baroh artylli ki jingtyrwa (Objective Resolution). Nga hi ngam i nangrai halor kine artylli ki jingtyrwa lynda shai shiwa ia ki katto katne ki bynta kumba nga la kdew haneng. Hynrei ia ka mon ka Dorbar yn iabud. Te ai ngin ia pyrkhat ngin thung noh ka Committee mynta ne ynda rai shiwa ia ka Objective Resolution, ne yn iawad da kawei pat ka Objective Resolution lada lah, ka ban kham iahap bad ki jingpyrkhat baroh kiba nga la buh shakhmat. Ngan ym saitnia shuh. Ai kan rai ka Dorbar shaphang kane mynta."

APPENDIX "I"

(Ref: paragraph 23)

Ka jingkren U Prof. R. R. Thomas:—

(1) "Kin kut noh kine ki jingiateh (Instrument of Accession and Annexed Agreement) hynrei ki provisions ne ki hok kiba la iateh jutang kin rung ha ka jingiateh thymmai bad haba yn pynbeit mynta da ka Ministry of States ia ngi ki States ban buh iangi hapoh ka Constitution. Ia kitei ki provisions ne hok ngi dei ban dawa. Lah ban pynhap iangi ha ka Uniform Administration, pyurynth lin had kiwei ki nong India haba ngi la shai la roi bad ngim donkam jingiada shuh. — Kane ka long ka jingma hapoh ka Schedule VI.

(2) Chiefs:— Ila ka Schedule VI lah ban batai ban kynthup ia ki Syiem, hynrei kam shym thmu ia ki Syiem kiba la iateh Instrument of Accession and Agreement, hynrei ia kito ki Chiefs kiba long hapoh ka District Council — ki bym shym la don ka hok kum ki State ban iateh Instrument of Accession.

(3) Ka Enquiry Commission ban shem ba ngi la khlaif la roi te nga sheptieng ba kan recommend ba yn ym don kam shuh ka jingiada kyrpang ia ki khyndew ki shyiap jong ngi, namar ki kwah ka uniform administration (Peit ka jingkren u Governor haba u plie ia ka Dorbar. p. 8).

(4) Shaphang ka skul bad ka ktien — la buh pud ba da ka ktien la jong yn hikai ha ki class kiba rit eh. — Kam shai ha ka Schedule VI ba lah ban pynlong ia ka ktien la jong ka ktien da kaba yn hikai (medium of instruction) ha ki skul haduh class X.

(5) Ngim sngewdei ban iada than ia ki nongkhaïi ki bym dei jaid Riewlum tang namar ba ki la shong bad trei slem ruh ha ka ri jong ngi. — Ka Schedule VI ka iada bha ia ki.

(6) Ka jingkren u Governor haba plie ia ka Dorbar ka dei ka dular kaba biang (official document). U Governor u la ong kumne. Ka 6th Schedule kan long tang ka jingsdang ka jingiakren (basis of discussion) ia ngi hi ki States — um shym ong ban thep ia ngi hangta — u la kren shai kumne (p 9-10). U ong ngi iawad ia ka formula, ka rukom buh kumno ban pyniahap iangi ki Khasi States ha ban pynrung hapoh ka Constitution jong ka India.

(7) Shaphang ka jingidei bad ka Sorkar kaba shai ba ngin dawa ka Legislature. Te ngin sa ia pynbeit shaphang kane bad ngin shim ia kaba kham myntoi bad kaba lah ban pynlong kam. Kane ka jingrai kan long ha ka jingpynshong ki Riew stad thaw-aiñ (constitutional pundits) bad ka Rai ka State Ministry.

Te ngin ia dawa lang ia ki basic rights jong ngi kiba la pynlong na ka bynta ki non-State ha ka Schedule VI bad na ka bynta jong ngi ki States ha ka Agreement. Ngin shim ia kiba ngi kwah na kine bad ngin pan ia kita bad kata ka jingdawa ia ki hok jong ngi kan kdew hi ia ka jingidei jong ngi bad ka Sorkar. Ia kata ka jingidei kaba shabar bad ka Sorkar ngin buh ha ka (Negotiation) jingiapynbeit khamtam shaphang ka Legislature ha kaba ngi dei ban ioh ki nongmihkhmat kiba biang.

(8) Kane ka Dorbar ban thaw riti. — Ia kaba iadei bad ka Sorkar ngin buh ha ka Negotiation (jingiapynbeit). Ka Dorbar kan thaw ia ka Riti ban buh beit ia ka jingidei jong ngi hapoh iing para hima Khasi-Jaiñtia. Ia ka Riti ka jingidei bad ka Sorkar (Assam and India) yn ia pynbeit da ka Negotiation bad yn sa buh ha ka Riti (Constitution) jong ngi.

(9) Ka shong ha ka District Council ban pynneh ia ka jinglong Syiem etc. kat kum ka Schedule VI. Hynrei ngi kwah ban buh ia kane ka jingpynneh ha ka Constitution jong ka India khnang ba ka Dorbar Thaw Aiñ Riti jong ngi ruh kan ym long ban pynkylla.

(10) Ngì dei ruh ban buh ha ka Constitution ba u khun u hajar un long trai kynrad ia ka khyndew ka shyiap bad ym ka Dorbar jong ngi (Sorkar Khasi-Jaiñtia)."

APPENDIX "J"

(Ref: Paragraph 32)

Ka Paragraph 20 jong ka Sixth Schedule kat kum ba la pass da ka Constituent Assembly of India ha ka 26 tarik November 1949:—

20. Tribal areas.— (1) The areas specified in Parts A and B of the table below shall be the tribal areas within the State of Assam.

(2) The United Khasi-Jaiñtia Hills District shall comprise the territories which before the commencement of this Constitution were known as the Khasi States and the Khasi and Jaiñtia Hills District, excluding

any areas for the time being comprised within the cantonment and municipality of Shillong but including so much of the area comprised within the municipality of Shillong as formed part of the Khasi State of Myllem :

Provided that for the purposes of clauses (e) and (f) of sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 3, paragraph 4, paragraph 5, paragraph 6, sub-paragraph (2), clauses (a), (b) and (d) of sub-paragraph (3) and sub-paragraph (4) of paragraph 8, and clause (d) of sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 10 of this Schedule, no part of the area comprised within the municipality of Shillong shall be deemed to be within the District.

(3) Any reference in the table below to any district (other than the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District) or administrative area shall be construed as a reference to that district or area at the commencement of this Constitution :

Provided that the tribal areas specified in Part B of the table below shall not include any areas in the plains as may, with the previous approval of the President, be notified by the Governor of Assam in that behalf.

TABLE

Part A

1. The United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District.
2. The Garo Hills District.
3. The Lushai Hills District.
4. The Naga Hills District.
5. The North Cachar Hills.
6. The Mikir Hills.

Part B

1. North East Frontier Tract including Balipara Frontier Tract, Tirap Frontier Tract, Abor Hills District and Mishmi Hills District.
2. The Naga Tribal Area.

APPENDIX "K"

(Ref. Paragraph 34)

Ka jingthoh kaba 21.12.48 jong u Rai Bahadur D. Ropmay, Acting Secretary, Federation of Khasi States:—

Ka Synjuk-lang ki Hima Khasi ka la iöhsngew bunsien ia ki jingialap bad la pule ruh ia ki katto katne ki jingthoh ba la thoh ha ki kot shisla arsla bad la sam paidbah, kiba pynsgewthuh, hana, ba ka jutang ka Jingiasoh (Instrument of Accession) bad ka jingiateh-kular (Agreement) kiba ki Nongsynshar jong ki Hima Khasi ki la soi, na ka bynta la ki hima hima, bad ka Sorkar India, ki ai lad ia ka Sorkar India ba kan thaw aifñ katba ka mon ha ki Hima Khasi. Kine ki jingialap bad ki jingthoh ki long kiba bakla nadong shadong. Ki nongsynshar ki Hima Khasi ki la iasoi ia kitei ki dular tang ynda u Governor ka Assam, kum u Agent jong ka Sorkar India, u la pynshai ia ka dkhot 3 jong ka Jutang ka Jingiasoh da kane ka shithi harum kaba wan sha u Secretary ka Synjuk-lang na u Adviser jong u Governor ka Assam:—

OFFICE OF THE ADVISER FOR EXCLUDED AREAS AND STATES

No. 1440/C, Shillong, the 13th December, 1947.

Na

U G. E. D. Walker, Esqr., M. B. E., I. P.
Adviser to H. E. the Governor of Assam.

Ha

U Secretary,
Ka Federation ki Khasi States, Shillong.

Rangbah,

La hukum ianga ba ngan kdew sha ka shithi jong phi No. 36/POL/40 dated 12th December 1947, bad ban ong ba ki Nongsynshar jong ki Hima Khasi kim dei ban don daw ban sngew syier. Ka bor jong ka Dorbar Thaw Aifñ ka Dominion (Dominion Legislature) ban thaw aifñ ha ki Hima, kumba thoh ha ka shithi jong phi, ka long kat kum ki jingiapynbeit ha ka Jutang ka jingiasoh (Instrument of Accession), hynrei la buh pud (limited) tang hapoh kito ki kam synshar (subject), kiba la ai ha kaba ki khot ka Federal List (Seventh Schedule, Government of India Act, 1935), ryngkat bad ha ka Section 5 jong ka jingiateh-kular (Agreement) ba la pynsnoh lang bad ka Jutang ka Jingiasoh.

Namarkata ym don kam ban da jer kyrteng iwei pa iwei ia ki kam synshar (subjects) ha ka jingiateh kular, naba, kumba la ong haneng, la thoh ia kita ha ka Federal List.

Nalor kata nga dei ban ong ba ha kiei-kiei ha kiba don ka stand-still arrangement, ki aia kiba ju don kin nang trei kumba ki ju trei.

Nga ngeit ha kane ka jubab ia ki jingkylli jong phi.

Yours obedient servant,

Sd/- G. E. D. Walker,
Adviser to H. E. the Governor of Assam.

Shikyntien, ka Federal List ba ong haneng ka jer kyrteng ia ki kam synshar kiba kham iadei eh bad ka jingia da u Shipai u Swar (Defence), ki jingialeit iawan (Communications), bad ka jingia dei bad ki Hima kiba shabar ka India Dominion (External Affairs).

Shillong,
The 21st Dec. 1948

Sd/ D. Ropmay,
Acting Secretary,
Federation of Khasi States.

APPENDIX " L "

(Ref: Paragraph 34)

Ka jingthoh kaba 20.12.48 jong u Prof. G. G. Swell, Publicity Officer, Khasi States People's Union:—

La don ka jingpynbna bad ka jingkren shithrem da u Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy bad ki nongbud jong u ba mangi kiba ieng bad kiba la jop ban pynneh pynsah ia la ki hok ki riti, ka khyndew ka shyiap ngi wad pynban ban teh mraw ia la ka Ri. Ki kdew sha kine ki ktien ha ka Instrument of Accession:

“We accept that the Dominion Legislature may make laws for the said Khasi States in respect of any matter.” (Ngi pdiang ba ka Dorbar thaw aiñ jong ka Dominion ka lah ban thaw aiñ ia ki State Khasi na ka bynta kano kano ka kam) — bad ki ong ba da kine ki ktien ki Hima Khasi ki la long ki mraw bad kim lah ban thaw aiñ ei ei.

Ha ki bun ki jinghren paidbah jong ngi ngi la ong ba ia kine ki ktien dei ban pule lang bad ka Instrument of Accession baroh kawei bad ngi la kdew ba kane ka bor thaw aiñ jong ka Dominion ka thew beit tang ia ki subject jong ka Dominion hi ne Central Subjects kum ka (i) defence (ii) communications bad (iii) external affairs ba la thoh ha ka list I, Seventh Schedule jong ka Draft Constitution of India. Kam ktah eici ia ki subject ba la aiti ha ki State Khasi ne ki subject kiba iadei lang bad ka Assam Government da ka jingiateh kular. U Rev. Nichols-Roy bad ki nongbud jong u imat kim tip ia kane bad ki iai kren ia kajuh shi kajuh kaci kaci kaba bakla kluang ban ioh ia la ka jingthmu ka ban ialam ia ki State Khasi sha ka jingriam jong ka District Council kumba la ju pynshai.

Ban pynshisha ia kaba ngi la ju ong bad ban khang lad ia ka jingshah ialam bakla, ngi buh ha khmat jong phi ki paidbah ia kane ka shithi:—

Letter No. 1440/C dated Shillong the 13th December 1947 from the Adviser to H. E. the Governor of Assam to the Secretary, Federation of Khasi States, Shillong:—

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 36/Pol/40 dated 12th December 1947 and to say that the Rulers of Khasi States need have no cause for apprehension. The power of the Dominion Legislature to make laws in the States, as referred in your letter, is in accordance with the provisions of the Instrument of Accession but is limited to those subjects which are included in what is known as the Federal list (Seventh Schedule, Government of India Act 1935), read with Section 5 of the Agreement attached to the Instrument of Accession.

There is, therefore no need to specify the subjects in details in the Agreement, as they are, as stated above, included in the Federal list.

Furthermore, I am to add that where a standstill arrangement exists, the existing laws continue as before.

I trust that this answers your questions.

Sd/- G. E. D. Walker,
Adviser to H. E. the Governor of Assam.

(Ha ka Khasi)

Ka Shithi No. 1440/C dated Shilong, the 13th December 1947 na u Adviser to H. E. the Governor of Assam ha u Secretary jong ka Federation of Khasi States, Shillong:—

Sir,

La ong ïa nga ban kdew ïa ka shithi jong phi No. 36/Pol/40 dated 12th December 1947 bad ban ong ba ki Nongsynshar Hima Khasi kim don daw ban syier. Ka bor jong ka Dorbar thaw aiñ jong ka Dominion ban thaw aiñ ha ki hima, kum ba la ong ha ka shithi jong phi, ka long kat kum ki jingailad ha ka Instrument of Accession bad la buh pud tang hapoh kito ki subject ba la thoh ha ka Federal list (Seventh Schedule, Government of India Act 1935) pule lang bad ka Section 5 jong ka Agreement ba la pynsnoh lang bad ka Instrument of Accession.

Ym donkam, namarkata, ban da jer kyrteung ïa ki subject namar, kumba la ong la thoh ïa ki ha ka Federal list.

Nalor kata nga kwah ban ong ba haba don ka Standstill agreement ki aiñ kiba mynta ki nang trei kam.

Nga ngeit kane ka jubab ïa ki jingkylli jong phi.

Sd/- G. E. D. Walker,
Adviser to H. E. the Governor of Assam.

Ngi sngewphylla shibun ba ka Khasi-Jaiñtia Federated State National Conference ka kren pyrshah ia ka jingsoi jong ki Syiem ia ka Instrument of Accession bad ka Agreement. Ngi shon hangne ia kawei na ki 4 tylli ki jingkylli kiba ka Khasi States Ppeople's Union ka la buh ha ka Conference bad ka jubab jong ka.

La ka National Conference ka dang uxor ne em ia ka jingsoi da ki Khlieh ki Hima ia ka Jutang ka Jingiasoh (Instrument of Accession) bad ka jingiateh kular ba la pynsnoh lang (annexed agreement)?

Ka Jubab —

Ka National Conference mynshuwa ka la uxor ia ka ban soi ki nong-synshar ki Khasi States khlem ioh sanction na ki State Durbar. Hynrei ynda ka la sngewthuh na ki Bor ba halor ba kane ka jingsoi jong ki nongsynshar ki Khasi States ka long tang ban pynpaw ba ki State ki iasoh bad ka Union of India bad kam long ban pynskhem ia ki nong-synshar ba ki long ki ruler jong ki State, Ka Conference kam sngew-donkam shuh ban uxor.

Bishar hi ma phi ki paidbah ia kane la ki jingkren shitrhem u Rev. Nichols-Roy ki long ne em kiba dei.

Shillong,
20.12.1948.

Sd/- G. G. SWELL,
Publicity Officer,
Khasi States People's Union.

APPENDIX "M"

(Ref. Paragraph 34)

Ka jingthoh kaba 12.1.49 jong u Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy.

Ia ka Kot Dulir Iasoh ki Syiem Khasi bad ka Sorkar India la khot ka Instrument of Accession bad ka Agreement. Hangne hadien ngan khot ia ka ka Dulir Iasoh. Ha kane ka Dulir Iasoh ki Syiem Khasi ki la aiti ia ka bor thaw Aifi ha ka dorbar thaw aifi ka Dominion ha Delhi bad ka Federation ki Khasi States ka don tang ka Bor Bishar bad Synshar. Kin synshar kat kum ki aifi ba la thaw. Kam donbor ban thaw aifi. Imat ki rangbah Federation ki la ia thoh shaphang kane bad u Mr. G. E. D.

Walker, u Adviser jong u Governor, bad ka shithi u Mr. G. E. D. Walker, u Adviser jong u Governor, ha ka shithi jong u No. 1440/C., dated Shillong, 13th December 1947, u la ong ba ki Syiem Khasi kim don-kam ban sngewsyier ia ka jingthoh ha ka Instrument of Accession.

Ha ka Dulir Yasoh ki Syiem Khasi ki la pdiang ba ka Dorbar thaw Aifn jong ka Dominion ka lah ban thaw aifn ia ka State Khasi shaphang kano kano ka kam. U Mr. Walker u bakla ba u pynshngain ia ki Syiem Khasi. Ia ka jingbakla ka jingpynshngain jong u lah ban sngewthuh na kine ki daw harum:—

(1) Ka jingbatai jong u ia ka Dulir Yasoh (Instrument of Accession) kam dei ka aifn kaba lah ban teh iano-iano. Kano kano ka Kashari kam lah ban pdiang ia kata ka jingbatai namar kam iadei bad ki sekshon jong ka Aifn.

(2) Ki Syiem Khasi ki la pdiang ia ka Aifn (Government of India Act 1935) ba kan long ki Aifn hapoh ki State Khasi. Kine ki sekshon jong ka Aifn ki iadei ia kane ka jingiateh kular ki Syiem Khasi:—

(i) Ka sekshon 6 (2) ka ong ba ka Instrument of Accession ka dei ban iathuh shai ia ki kam kiba ka Dorbar thaw Aifn jong ka Dominion ka lah ban thaw Aifn, bad ia kino kino ruh ki jingkhanglad (limitations) ia kiba ka Dorbar Thaw Aifn ka India ne ka Sorkar India kam lah ban thaw aifn ne ban ktah.

Ki Syiem Khasi ha ka Dulir Yasoh jong ki ki la thoh shai ba ka Dorbar Thaw Aifn jong ka Dominion ka lah ban thaw aifn na ka bynta ki Khasi States shaphang kano-kano ka kam. Ym don jingkhang ne jingpynwit ei-ei ia ka Dorbar Thaw Aifn jong ka Dominion ban thaw aifn ia ki State shaphang kano-kano ka kam.

(ii) Ka sekshon 100 (4) ka ong ba ka Dorbar Thaw Aifn jong ka Dominion ka don ka bor ban thaw aifn ia ki subject kiba don ha ka list thaw aifn ka Province kaba kynthup ia ki khyndew bad um bad bun kiwei-kiwei kiei-kiei tang ba kata ka jingthaw aifn ia kita ki subject kan nym long ia ka Province ne ia kano-kano ka bynta jong ka namar la ai ia ka bor thaw aifn ia ki ha ka Province. Ha ka Provincial List ia ka khyndew ruh la kynthup.

(iii) Ka sekshon 101 pat ka pynshai ba ka bor thaw aiñ jong ka Dorbar Thaw Aiñ jong ka Dominion ia ka State kaba iasoh ka long katkum ka jingiateh ba don ha ka Dulir Iasoh (Instrument of Accession).

(iv) Ka sekshon 104 pat ka ong ba u Governor General u lah ban ai bor ia ka Dorbar Thaw Aiñ jong ka Dominion ne ka Dorbar Thaw Aiñ jong ka Province ban thaw aiñ shaphang kano-kano ka kam kaba shabar jong ki List ha ka Schedule kaba Hynñiew.

Te namar ba ki Khasi State ki la pdiang ba ka Dorbar Thaw Aiñ jong ka Dominion ka lah ban thaw aiñ na ka bynta kano kano ka kam, kumta kata ka Dorbar Thaw Aiñ ha Delhi kan lah ban thaw aiñ na ka bynta kano-kano ka kam kaba shabar jong ka Federal List bad ia ki kam kiba ha ka Provincial Legislative List de, bad ia kino kino kiba shabar jong ki List baroh lai tylli ha ka Schedule kaba Hynñiew. Ha ka dkhot kaba nyngkong jong ka Dulir Iasoh, ki Syiem Khasi ki la pynpaw shai ba ki la pdiang ia ka Bor u Governor-General kat kum ba la ai ha ka Government of India Act, 1935.

(v) Kiwei ki Syiem sha Ri Dkhar ha ka Instrument of Accession (ne Dulir Iasoh) jong ki, ki da buh ia ka list ki kam ia kiba ka Dominion ka lah ban thaw aiñ bad ki da thoh shai ruh ia kiei-kiei kiba ka Dorbar Thaw Aiñ ha Delhi kam lah ban thaw aiñ halor jong ki State jong ki.

Peit ia ka Form of Instrument. Ki don kine ki dkhot ha ka kiba thlikna bad kiba khang lad ia ka Dorbar Thaw Aiñ ha Delhi ban nym lah ban thaw aiñ ne leh ei-ei nalor ki kam ba la thoh shai:—

Dkhot kaba 3.— Nga pdiang ba ki kam ba la thoh shai ha ka Schedule hangne kum ki kam ia kiba ka Dorbar Thaw Aiñ jong ka Dominion kan lah ban thaw aiñ na ka bynta kane ka State (Ka da don de ka Schedule ne List jong ki kam ba la pynsnoh lang ba da thoh shai ha ka Dulir Iasoh jong ki).

Dkhot kaba 5.— Ia ki dkhot ki jingiateh kiba don ha kane ka Dulir Yasoh (Instrument of Accession) ym lah ban pynkylla da kano-kano ka jingpynbeit ia ka aifñ * * * lymda ia kata ka jingpynbeit la pdiang manga da ka Dulir ka ban pyndap ha kane ka Instrument of Accession (Dulir Yasoh).

Dkhot kaba 6.— Ym don ei-ei ha kane ka Dulir Yasoh ka ban aibor ia ka Dorbar Thaw Aifñ jong ka Dominion ban thaw kano-kano ka aifñ na ka bynta kane ka State ka ban aibor ban shimbor ia ka khyndew na ka bynta kano-kano ka kam, hynrei da kane nga kitkhlieh ba lada ka Dominion na ka bynta ki kam kiba iadei bad ki aifñ jong ka kiba iadei bad kane ka State, ka sngewdonkam ban ioh ia kano kano ka khyndew ngan pynioh kat ka jingkwah jong ki ia kata da ka jinglut-jingsep jong ki, lane lada ka khyndew ka dei ka jong nga, ngan ai (ne transfer) ia kata ha ki, kat kum ki jingiateh kular ki ban da ia mynjur lang, lane lada ym lah ban ia mynjur lang, kin long kat kum ki jingpynbeit jong u ksiang (arbitrator) u ban da thung da u Chief Justice jong ka India.

Dkhot kaba 7.— Ym don ei-ei ha kane ka Dulir Yasoh kaba lah ban mut ba manga, ha kano kano ka rukom, nga pdiang ia ka Aifñ Synshar ka India ka ban dang thaw hadien ka ban khang lad ia ka jinglaitluid jong nga ban pynlong ka jingiateh kular bad ka Sorkar India hapoh kata ka aifñ ka ban dang thaw hadien.

Ha ka Dulir Yasoh ba soi ki Syiem Khasi ym don ei-ei kiba kum kine ki jingkhang lad. Kumta ki ktien “shaphang kano-kano ka kam” ki dei ban mut kumta—kata ba ka Dorbar Thaw Aifñ jong ka Dominion ka lah ban thaw aifñ shaphang kano-kano ka kam, — shaphang ki khyndew ki um de.

Tang na kine ki sekshon jong ka Aifñ lah ban iohi shai ba ka jingpynshngaifñ u Mr. Walker ka long kaba bakla.

(vi) Kat kum ka Dulir Iasoh, ka Federation ki Khasi States kam don ka bor thaw aifi, ka don tang ka Bor bishar bad ka Bor Synshar. Ia ka Bor Synshar ruh la pyllait tang lai tylli ki subjek — (1) Excise, (2) Forest bad (3) Ki Hok ha ki khyndew bad um. Kim lah ban thaw aifi shaphang kine. Ka sakhi ia kane mynta ka long ba ka Government of India ka la ai hukum ba ka Federation ki Khasi States ka dei ban pyniaid ia ka Excise kat kum ki aifi Excise jong ka Assam bad kam lah ban pynkylla ei-ei ruh. Lada ka long ia ka Excise kan long ia kiwei kitei ki artylli de ki subjek.

(vii) Kane ka jingiateh kular shaphang ka jingpynbeit ia ka jingsynshar pat kan iaineh haduh ban da ia pynbeit da ki bor lai tylli— (i) Ka Sorkar India (ii) Ka Sorkar Assam, bad (iii) Ki State Khasi. Kane ka long kat kum ka dkhot banyngkong jong ka Agreement hapoh ka Dulir Iasoh. Lano kane kan long ym don ba lah ban tip mynta.

(viii) Ha ka dkhot ba nyngkong jong ka Agreement la kren shaphang ki jingpynbeit ha ka jingsynshar kiba ki Khasi State ki iadon mynta ha ka jingiadei bad ka Dominion of India bad ka Province Assam. Kiei kita ki jingpynbeit ha ka jingsynshar kiba don mynta (existing administrative arrangements). Ym shym thoh shai satia! Lada ki long kita ki jingiadei bad kine ki bor shuwa ka 15 tarik August 1947 (ka sngi jing-laitluid ka Ri India) ne shuwa 18 tarik u July 1947, ka tarik ha kaba pass ia ka India Independence Act, te ki jingpynbeit ia ka jingsynshar kin kynthup ia ki jingiateh ha ki Sanad jong ki Syiem de. Ha kane ka don ka dkhot ba ki State ki ioh shiteng na ki khajna mawshun, dewiong bad ki mar khlaw bad ka Sorkar ka ioh shiteng. Te lada kane ka dang sah kumba ka dang long mynta ruh, te sa kawei pat ka dkhot ha ka Sanad kaba dei ia ki Waste Land ruh kan long nadeng kita ki jingpynbeit ha ka jingsynshar. Ia ki Waste Land la batai ha ka Sanad ki Syiem ba ki long ki khyndew ki bym don iing ne shnong ne jingrep ne jingthung-jingtep ha ka por ba la ai ki Syiem Khasi ha ka Sorkar Bilat ha kata ka por, kumba 120 snem palat. Ka jingthoh ia ki Waste Land ka long ba ka Sorkar Bilat ka lah ban die ne aiwai katba ka ibit tang ba ka State kan ioh mar shiteng. Ka Dominion of India ka dawa ba ka ioh

ma ka ïa ka spah jong ki British Government kaba don ha Ri India. Kumta kita ki jingiateh ba la lah ki neh da kane pat ka Agreement ki Syiem.

Te haba la aiti ïa ka bor thaw aiñ ha ka Dominion of India namar kano-kano ka kam da ka Instrument of Accession. haba kat ka sekshon 100 (4) jong ka Government of India Act 1935, ka Dorbar Thaw Aiñ ka Dominion ka lah ban thaw aiñ wat ïa ki subjek kiba don ha ka Provincial Legislative List, bad de haba ka sekshon 101 ka ong ba ka bor thaw aiñ jong ka Sorkar Thaw Aiñ ka India ka long kat kum ka jingiateh ha kata ka Instrument of Accession, bad haba ha ka sekshon 104 jong ka Aiñ ka ong ba u Governor-General u lah ban aibor ïa ka Dorbar Thaw Aiñ jong ka Dominion ne jong ka Province ban thaw aiñ na ka bynta kano-kano ka kam kaba shabar ka Federal List ha ka Seventh Schedule, bad haba ha ka dkhot nyngkong jong ka Instrument of Accession ki Syiem ki la pdiang ïa ka bor jong ka Dorbar Thaw Aiñ jong ka Dominion katkum ba la aibor ha ki da ka Aiñ — Government of India Act, 1935, bad haba ha ka dkhot ba nyngkong pat jong ka Agreement ki jingpynbeit ha ka jingsynshar kiba ïadei bad ki State Khasi bad ka Sorkar India bad ka Sorkar Assam de ki ïaineh haduh ban da ïabeit ki lai Bor — Ka Sorkar India, Ka Sorkar Assam bad ki State Khasi, namarkata kam lah ban don shuh ka jingsngewshngain ïa ki khyndew jong ki State Khasi.

Ha ka Draft Constitution jong ka India ha ka Artiki 225 ka bor ka Parliament ka Ri India halor ki State kan long kat kum ki dkhot ki jingiateh kular bad ki. Ka jingbatai u Mr. Walker kam long nongrim ; kam long aiñ, kano-kano ka Kashari kan nym pdiang ïa kum kata ka Aiñ, kan shu lehnohei hakhmat ki dkhot jong ki Aiñ.

Ka Instrument of Accession jong ki Khasi State ka la long aiñ namar la buh ïa ka kat kum ka sekshon 6 (6) jong ka Government of India Act hakhmat ka Dominion Legislature kaba long mynta ka Constituent Assembly kat kum ka sekshon 18 jong ka Government of India Act (as adapted by the India Provisional Constitution Order 1947).

Sd/- J. J. M. Nichols-Roy.

APPENDIX "N"

(Ref: Paragraph 35)

Ka Paragraph 12 jong ka Sixth Schedule kat kum ba la pass da ka Constituent Assembly of India ha ka 26 tarik November 1949:—

12. Application of Acts of Parliament and of the Legislature of the State to autonomous districts and autonomous regions.—

(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution—

(a) no Act of the Legislature of the State in respect of any of the matters specified in paragraph 3 of this Schedule as matters with respect to which a District Council or a Regional Council may make laws, and no Act of the Legislature of the State prohibiting or restricting the consumption of any non-distilled alcoholic liquor shall apply to any autonomous district or autonomous region unless in either case the District Council for such district or having jurisdiction over such region by public notification so directs, and the District Council in giving such direction with respect to any Act may direct that the Act shall in its application to such district or region or any part thereof have effect subject to such exceptions or modifications as it thinks fit;

(b) The Governor may, by public notification, direct that any Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State to which the provisions of clause (a) of this sub-paragraph do not apply shall not apply to an autonomous district or an autonomous region, or shall apply to such district or region or any part thereof subject to such exceptions or modifications as he may specify in the notification.

(2) Any direction given under sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph may be given so as to have retrospective effect.

APPENDIX "O"

(Ref: KA TIEN LAMPHRANG)

Honourable Chairman and Friends,

It is both my privilege and my pleasure to welcome you to this Conference in Shillong which, at this time of the year, is at its mellowed best: prodigal but not over—indulgent. Nature has announced the start of the festive season, and I do hope that we shall combine work with pleasure so that the basic harmony inherent in nature is reflected in our thinking and in our discussions. Shillong has a hoary tradition. It derives its name from a deity called *U 'Lei Shillong* who has his abode in a Peak also named after him. This Peak is the highest in Meghalaya protecting Shillong from the blasts of the south-wester, and may be seen from anywhere in the town rising majestically to the skies. Our ancient legend tells us that *U 'Lei Shillong* had a devine niece from whose womb sprang a number of ruling clans in the erstwhile Khasi States. The Shillong State is believed to have been founded under his command. It was partitioned into the present Syiemships of *Khyrim* and *Mylliem* in 1830, a year hallowed in memory by the struggle of that great patriot, U Tirot Singh, Syiem of *Nongkhlaw*, who was ably supported by another great patriot, U Bormanik, Syiem of Shillong, against the British power. The festival of *Ka Pomblang Syiem of Khyrim*, celebrated barely a fortnight ago, is an intimate part of Khasi religious tradition, particularly the sacrificial offerings to *U Blei Shillong*.

One thousand nine hundred seventy-four is also a historic milestone for Shillong. It was just a century ago that it assumed importance when it became the capital of a separate province of Assam under a Chief Commissioner. In the autonomous set-up of Meghalaya, the administration of Shillong was vested partly in the Government of Assam and partly in the Government of Meghalaya. With the attainment of full statehood, Shillong witnessed the passing of the old order and the birth of the new. *A period of transition is always a trying one; vacuums do occur.* But Shillong, with the halo of its past, has been, in my opinion, rightly chosen as the headquarters of the North-Eastern Council and the nucleus or hub of the North-Eastern Hill University. May I say that this year, and at this time, the hills are at their verdant best opening their welcome arms with love to all those who belong; and so too we receive you all amongst us with open heart and soul.

I would be lacking in duty and courtesy if my welcome does not record the congratulations of all present, of the people of Meghalaya, and of my own, to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Hon'ble Dr. G. S. Dhillon, on his being unanimously elected President of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and also, on being chosen Chairman of the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. Dr. Dhillon has his own inimitable contribution to parliamentary life, and, I am sure, Bucharest will be no exception.

It is customary on such occasions to render a brief outline of the history and culture of the people of the host State. I do not propose to depart from the accepted norm, primarily because Meghalaya, or for that very matter, the whole of North-East itself, is yet so little known to the rest of the country, but with a charm and attraction of its own, almost exotic though very much native and indigenous. While I would welcome each one of you to savour the fascinating beauty of these hills and their people, I would like to dwell on their legacy and their democratic institutions which, in our parliamentary context, are strikingly relevant.

Meghalaya is the homeland of two communities, the Garos and the Khasis. The Garos have their homeland in the Garo Hills and the Khasis have theirs in the present Khasi and Jaintia Hills. The term Khasi is a general name given to the people of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills districts. They claim descent from the same common origin. They have the same common language, common customs, traditions and usages. They have the same way of life, the same mores and manners with the same common beliefs. Geographically speaking, the people of the eastern plateau are known as *Pnars* or *Syntengs*; the people of the southern slopes are known as *Wars*, the people of the low-lying hills in the northern areas are known as *Bhois*, and those in the west-by-north areas as *Lyngngams*; the people of the western plateau are known as *Khyrlams* to the *Pnars*, and as *Nongphlang*s to the *Wars*. There are some other groups of people known as *Labangs*, *Khyrwangs* and others, but all of them are known by the generic name, Khasi. The *Lyngngams* are known as *Migams* to the *Garos*.

The late Prime Minister Nehru spoke of the people of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills as those who, by their "stamina, virility and competence still maintain their freedom based on ancient ways and tenets of the race. They are an extremely discipline people, often more democratic than most of India. Without a (written) constitution, they function democratically and carry out the decisions made by their elders and

representatives without exception." The late Mr. Nehru's cameo must remain one of the choicest of the collections for the Khasi people. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose also praised the Khasi democratic way of life as the true and ideal democratic system. On more than one occasion, he urged the people of India to learn something from the Khasi democratic way of life.

In fact, in Khasi polity, an individual is assured of an equal opportunity in the administration based on native genius and organisation. In brief, the Khasis had developed a three-tier structure with built-in checks and balances to guard against any usurpation of power. There was a *durbar* at the village level which looked after the immediate needs of the village such as sanitation, health, water supply, maintenance of roads and lanes, etc. Several villages banded together to form a *Raid or Commune*, and the *Durbar Raid* normally settled inter-village disputes. It administered justice through customary law or through the laws in force. The highest tier was the *Chief's Durbar or Syiem's Durbar* and the *Durbar Hima*.

Unlike other hereditary Chiefs elsewhere the *Syiems* were elected Chiefs, chosen by an electoral college of "*Bakhraus and Basans*" who were themselves the elected representatives of the people. Till today, the political system of the Khasis is more democratic than that of the Panchayat system that exists in the plains. When no democracy existed in the plains, the Khasis were ruled by a democratic process. One must go through "*The Khasis*" by Col. P. R. Gurdon, and "*Notes on Khasi Law*" by Sir Keith Cantlie. Gurdon gives a graphic description of the administration of justice among the Khasis. All disputes were referred to the *Durbar* and the decision of the *Durbar* had to be executed by the *Syiem*. As regards the administration of justice, a similar system did not exist in any part of the world.

The *Syiem* had to lead and preside over the *Durbar Hima* so that it ran smoothly with all the prestige and spirit of equality and responsibility that use to hold sway. This is the picture of a *Khasi Parliament* (*Durbar Hima*) as described by Col. Archibald Watson and Mr. White in their *Memoirs* of David Scott who said "I was struck with astonishment at the order and decorum which characterised the debate. No shouts of exultation, or indecent attempts to put down the orator of the Opposite party. On the contrary every speaker was fairly heard out. I have often witnessed the debate in St. Stephen's (Chapel) but those of the *Casya* (*Khasi*) Parliament appeared to me to be conducted with more dignity of manner".

In the Jaintia Hills, the same system existed till 1835 when the institution of Syiemship was abolished by the British after the whole area was conquered and occupied by them. But the British did not interfere with the village Durbar, though the *Raids* were converted into doloiships.

Whereas the Khasis had developed a three-tier system, the Garos had developed a two-tier system. At the village level the village *durbars* are in vogue. The highest authority is the *elaka durbar* which is presided over by an elected *Nokma*.

The matrilineal system and the land tenure in Meghalaya are unique, and merit further research and study. But whereas the British had brought about new innovations in the land tenure systems in the Garo Hills and Jaintia Hills, and whereas the District Councils of the two districts have also brought about some changes in the land systems to suit modern conditions; the land tenure system in the Khasi Hills still remains more or less unchanged. In the Khasi Hills broadly speaking, there are two categories of land—viz., *Ri Kynti* or private land, and *Ri Raid* or lands belonging to the community. The Syiems were not territorial rulers because land belonged to the people. Personally speaking, I believe that we have the best system of land tenure. But modern agricultural practices with their investment pattern have led to temporary strains—in a sense of reaction to modernisation. I am not suggesting that a change is always desirable, nor can I conceive of a change without some reaction, however good it may be. We in the Khasi Hills have been faced with the need to modernise the laws by maintaining a record of rights of the respective individuals, families, clans, villages, Raids or Himas as the case may be to obtain bank finance. Even in richer and more prosperous communities, bank loans form a vital adjunct of agricultural life. Meghalaya is a small, infant State. Can it do without some form of hypothecation? As in other emerging societies, the problem in Meghalaya, though a minor one, is one to harmonise customary law and practices with innovation, to blend the past with the present.

In fact, we in Meghalaya have sought, and are seeking, to preserve the cultural values—values, as it were, rooted in the soil, in tradition, in dance and song. Barely two weeks ago was the Pomblang Syiem of Khyrim festival celebrated in its full-bloom glory—it is perhaps the most colourful festival in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. The annual ritual is woven round a unique conception of Khasi religious, social, and

political thoughts where the *Syiem* and the *Syiem Sad* played the most important roles. The *Syiem Sad* is the nearest and eldest female relation of the *Syiem* from the mother's side. She is entrusted with the custody of the rites and ceremonies, a custody that endows her with moral sanction *vis-a-vis* the powers-that-be.

Apart from this festival, there are many other festivals in the Khasi Hills such as *Ka Shad Suk Mynsiem* in Shillong and many other places, *Ka Phur Sohbar* and *Nongjri*, *Ka Shad Wahkhen*, *Ka Shad Mawja*, *Ka Shad Iapngar* and the like. In the Jaintia Hills we have as many as six *Beh Dein Khlam* festivals in six different places, generally celebrated in July after the sowing—the festivals that reflect literally the hopes and aspirations of the people in that district, and for that matter, the hopes and aspiration of the whole Khasi race.

A Khasi is intensely religious with a lust for life. His approach to his Creator is not beset with fasting, sackcloth and ashes; it is the outpouring of a full heart—a thanksgiving for the harvest of life. Khasi festivals may be primarily religious, but they are not solely so. They are actually an expression of the cream of his thought on life and how it should be lived. This may not be readily digestible to one who associates the religion with the ascetic, but a Khasi loves to worship God when he is happy and gay, at peace with himself—the condition in which he believes he is most worthy to approach his Maker.

The Garos also believe in the Supreme Being—the Creator. Woven in the traditional faith is the infrastructure of monotheism and the concept of the supernatural. Among the Garos also, the traditional religious values find expression in the festivals; the *Wangala*, for instance, when the Garos announce the bounty of harvest time in song and dance. The costume on such occasion is colourful with a variety of instruments ranging from drums and gongs to pipes and flutes and harps.

Linguistically, the Khasi language belongs to the Mon-Khmer form of speech which branched out from the Austro-Asiatic form of speech. According to accounts, the Mon-Khmer form of speech, at one time, spread from Central Asia to the South seas right round to Malagasy. The Khasi and Jaintia Hills is an island of this form of speech in the midst of Aryan tongues. But, it is unfortunate that for thousands of years we did not have any written literature, of course we did have oral literature in the forms of ballads, epic verses, heroic tales handed

down through the centuries. Written Khasi literature was introduced by the Christian Missionaries 161 years ago. But within such a short period Khasi literature has so expanded itself in nearly all the branches. We have produced many able and brilliant authors, poets, essayists, and short story writers. Last year we celebrated the Birth Centenary of our greatest poet, U Soso Tham. While giving a preface to the Birth Centenary souvenir of the great poet, our Chief Minister, Capt. W.A. Sangma, observes the status of Khasi literature thus: "It is remarkable to note that within 160 years of its existence, written Khasi literature has made such gigantic strides. Today, Khasi literature has reached more or less the same standard as any other modern Indian literature. It is undoubtedly the richest among the Indian tribal literatures and at the same time, it is the richest among the Mon-khmer group of languages". Today Khasi language is recognised by Calcutta, Guahati, Dibrugarh and North-Eastern Hill University up to the B.A. Standard.

It is my privilege that I have been entrusted by the North-Eastern Hill University to frame the syllabus for the study of Khasi Language and Literature at the Post-Graduate level. It is also my privilege to have moved the resolution at the annual meeting of General Committee of the Sahitya Akademi in February last year for getting the recognition of Khasi by the National Academy of Letters. This question is now on the anvil of the Executive Committee. I have every hope that the result will be in our favour.

Garó language, on the other hand, belongs to the Tibeto-Burman group of languages, which was also a branch of the great Austro-Asiatic form of speech. Like the Khasis, the Garós also had no written literature. It was the Christian Missionaries again who reduced Garó language into writing. Unlike Khasi literature, secular Garó literature came into its own in the forties of the present century only, and Prof. Haward Dennison Momin's literary bimonthly *Achik Kurang*, a trend-setter in vernacular literature owed much to the avante-garde group of Garó collegians. Mr. Kandura W. Momin wrote two text books, one on the History of Assam in Garó in 1952 and the other on the History of India, also in Garó in 1953. Another prominent writer, Harendra W. Marak, made an original contribution to Garó folk literature, apart from translating poems, including Tagore's *Gitanjali* in 1966. A recent effort was the translation of the *Rubaiyyat* of Omar Khayyam. A novel introduction subsequently was a Garó drama, and in 1971 the first novel in Garó, *Sonabal Mechik*, was published. The creation of Meghalaya will mean a new dawn for the writers in Garó.

Meghalaya is still an under-developed State. The bulk of economy is agriculture. Paddy grown is of two types—hill rice and swamp rice. The other crops are maize and millets. Many important cash crops such as potatoes, sugarcane, ginger, chillies, also thrive well. Cotton is a valuable cash crop in the Garo Hills. Tezpata, betelnuts, pan leaves, pepper, oranges, plums, pears, bananas are the other cash crops. But, on the other hand, the State has other economic potentialities. Meghalaya, a veritable darling of nature, abounds in mineral and forest resources. There is a good future for the growth of mineral-based and forest-based industries, horticulture, sericulture, dairying and for various types of cottage industries.

Economically, the people living in the border areas of Meghalaya have had to find non-traditional outlets for their produce. Before partition, the border trade with Sylhet sustained the border economy. Similar was the case with Mymensing and the Garo Hills portion. This was shattered with the emergence of Pakistan. A friendly Bangladesh now can reverse the trend, though impediments have cropped up in the form of overzealous bureaucratic procedures. The mainstay, however, is the limestone and coal, both products of great industrial demand, particularly limestone and clinker which the Chhatak Cement Factory in Bangladesh needs.

The sequestration of the hills has left Meghalaya in relative quiet. I mean that Meghalaya is yet to figure prominently on what may be called the “map of protest” or the “map of disquiet.” Meghalaya has its problems—incipient student differences, growing unemployment, occasional bundhs and hartals. The business climate needs to be toned up, entrepreneurial skills are needed. But a happy augury is the absence of unprincipled trade unionism. Differences are still settled amicably; political differences have not soured relations.

But Meghalaya cannot remain an isolated patch of beauty; the problems of the country—and their solution—are vital to its growth and progress. The twin problems as I understand them are inflation and a challenge to authority. Inflation can have a crippling impact on land-locked Meghalaya. A railhead at Byrnihat will help, provided supply from the rest of India is maintained. Disturbed conditions in the neighbouring States can bring about a chain reaction, particularly when it questions the very basis of established order. As Presiding

Officers it enjoins a special responsibility on us. The onus of having to decide between legislative competence and duty and unfettered public sway is still a live issue.

Before I conclude, we must express our gratitude to our State Chief Minister, Capt. Williamson A. Sangma and the members of his Cabinet, the Leader of the Opposition in the Meghalaya Legislative Assembly, Mr. Maham Singh, and all members of the Meghalaya Legislative Assembly and Officers of the State Government, without whose help and constant co-operation it would not have been possible for us to do whatever little we have been able to do.

With these words, I once again thank you all for the patience and courtesy you have extended to me.

KHUBLEI

JAI HIND

MEGHALAYA STATE CENTRAL

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